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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Radicals Strike Down Inukai

Danube States Want No Union

Sen. Moses Defends President

Peru and Mexico Have a Tilt

Danzig Feels Fresh Strife

Holland Gets Electric Bike

JAPAN witnesses assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, attacks on Cabinet heads, and bombing of financial institutions by junior officers in uniform, but does not believe a revolution is at hand. The 18 who surrender after the attack confess themselves members of the National Association of Young Officers of the Army and Navy, and say they are ready to pay for their effort to "purify politics." Like the shooting of Premier Hamaguchi, Mr. Inouye, and Baron Dan, this crime is ascribed to the resentment by young radicals of commercial and banking influences in the Government and the bickering of the leading political parties. Korekiyo Takahashi, former Premier, again takes the office. The withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai and the many setbacks of youth's dream of a Japan swiftly dominating all Asia are regarded as factors in the outbreak. Reason, taught by experience, counsels caution—and the young radicals, disappointed, invite chaos with violence.

¶ The Little Entente says emphatically, No Danubian union. The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania emerge from three days' sitting in their eleventh annual conference and declare the Tardieu plan for an economic bloc of the five Danube states eliminated because economically unsound and politically dangerous. They prefer to trade freely with all countries, rather than preferentially with each other. Tardieu has fallen, and thus falls his pet scheme for middle Europe. The situation of the little Danubian nations is no less precarious, but a new element enters their being saved by the larger nations—the saving method must be one that suits them.

¶ Washington sees Senator Moses defend President Hoover from the attack by Speaker John N. Garner. Mr. Garner had declared that if the President would refrain for 30 days from making double-barreled statements frozen confidence would melt. Senator Moses declares none knows better than the Speaker that under the President's leadership and constructive measures the nation is on the road to recovery. Mr. Garner is counseled both to forget and to remember—to forget for the time that he is a candidate for the Presidency and to remember that he is the Speaker of the House.

¶ Peru and Mexico break off direct relations. The Lima Government hands Mexican Minister Juan Cabral his credentials, with the request that he leave at once, which he does by airplane. Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel Telles replies by handing passports to Peruvian Minister Oscar Barrenchea Raygadas and expediting his departure. Peru says its complaint is purely a personal one against Señor Cabral. He is said to have used the diplomatic mail pouch improperly and to have been in touch with Haya de la Torre, leader of the Aprista Party, whom Peruvian President Sanchez Cerro defeated. We are judged by the company we keep—and in Latin America that company has just got to be officially satisfactory.

¶ Danzig is stirred by a manifesto of the Pan-German League declaring Poland is making military plans in the Polish Corridor. At the same time the Polish Commission on Danzig protests to the Senate at Warsaw against a Danzig decree forbidding Polish warships to enter the harbor. The old quarrel on the use of the port and on the existence of the Corridor is said to be pressed by Hitlerites. Danzig, the free city, looks on the constant efforts of contending factions and probably wonders—What's in a name?

¶ Washington learns that the Hoover Administration would be sympathetic to an Anglo-American monetary conference if asked for by London, but will itself issue no such call. Mr. Hoover's stand is that a call for a silver parley should come from a nation believing this would lead to constructive results—meaning that the President is still, as he has been, a disbeliever.

¶ Amsterdam goes into quantity production on a successful electrical bicycle. Holland, with 8,000,000 population, sees the new bicycle as the long-cherished dream of its 2,300,000 cyclists come true. A small battery, recharged from the home light circuit during the night, will keep the wheel spinning for 50 miles at 14 miles an hour. A newer battery is expected to give a range of 80 miles with a speed of 25 miles. With the gasoline-driven motorcycle having gained a name as the noisiest thing on the road, the new, inexpensive electric machine is almost shocking as an exhibition of motion without sound. The spectators get an odd impression—that the silent, speeding cyclist is being driven by the wind.

China's Critics Get Reply in Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

SPEAKING recently in this city, the Consul-General for China, Dr. W. P. Chen, said: "There has been a lot of talk about China not being organized. Let me tell you this, for it concerns Australia. Since October last no fewer than 90 shiploads of wheat and flour have left Australian ports for China. If China is not organized, how can one explain her purchasing power?"

Trade Board To Seek Road To Stability

U. S. Chamber Takes Note of Situation With View to Finding Remedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16—The National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries met in a pre-convention session today prefacing the twentieth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to begin here tomorrow.

Coming to grips with the economic "cycle" by business is expected to characterize this year's convention of the Chamber. This will be a concerted frontal attack based on a theoretical plan, but the advance will be launched virtually all along the economic battle line, in manufacturing, distribution, construction, insurance, agriculture, mining, lumbering, and it will be directed against economic realities and aim at the flattening of economic salients which stand in the way of a general approach to industrial and trade stability.

The subject of business planning to meet immediate problems will be considered at a special group session of the meeting. Possibilities and effects of planning, from the viewpoint of the individual industrial concern, the entire industry as represented by its trade associations, the community and the region will be weighed in the light of practical experience.

This involves the answering of such questions as the effects of industrial company planning on the volume and stability of production and sales, profits and continuity of employment; what cooperative plans requiring group action must be developed to assure stability in the entire industry, and, what measures state and regional organizations may adopt to stabilize industry and employment conditions.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of industrial planning, pointed out in a special report of the chamber's domestic distribution committee, which will be presented for consideration, is the inadequacy of price indexes to measure the volume and trends of business activity. Available indexes show wide variations. The committee stresses the need of adequate wholesale and retail and cost of living indexes, to guide producers and manufacturers in adjusting production to consumption and maintaining industrial equilibrium.

The annual meeting of the National Chamber will, in effect, constitute an attempt on the part of business to break down the problem of industrial planning and stabilization into its component factors rather than to formulate a comprehensive plan at this time.

Young Says He Will Refuse Nomination

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 16. (AP)—Mr. Owen D. Young has definitely and finally declared that he cannot accept a Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

His statement was contained today in a letter to Mr. John Crowley, publisher of the Little Falls Times, an old friend of the industrialist and whose paper is the "home town" paper of Van Hornesville, Mr. Young's boyhood home.

"While on the one hand I do not wish to put myself in the position of declining a nomination for the greatest office in the land," Mr. Young said, "which no one is in a position to tender, yet, on the other hand I must not, by my silence, permit you and other good friends like you to put yourselves in the embarrassing position of making a wasteful and fruitless effort. Indeed, to do so would put me under some obligation to the very people whose respect and good will I value most highly.

"So may I say definitely and finally that I cannot, for reasons which are so controlling as not to be open to argument, accept a nomination for the Presidency if made."

LABORERS OPPOSE INCREASE IN DUES

A proposed increase from $1 to $2 a month in the dues of the International Hod Carriers' Building, and Common Laborers' Union of America, was protested yesterday by union laborers at a meeting at Faneuil Hall. A committee was named to arrange a conference with union officials. The laborers pointed to a recent reduction in their wages from 85 and 80 cents an hour to a flat rate of 70 cents.

Terms for a new wage and working rules contract for employees of the Boston Elevated will be discussed tonight at a meeting of the Boston Carmen's Union.

BORAH BEGINS REVENUE BILL SENATE DEBATE

Says It Must Be Tied to Step to Stabilize American Dollar

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—No program for meeting the nation's fiscal problems will be adequate that does not include a method of stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar, declared Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, in opening the general debate on the $1,000,000,000 tax bill today.

The Senate met at 11 a. m. and will sit to 10 or later under present plans, in an effort to speed through the momentous measures now confronting it.

"No matter what levies are put in the tax program it will not be sufficient," declared the Idaho Senator at the conclusion of his remarks, "unless we associate with it some plan for stabilizing the American dollar."

Senator Borah spoke on the Couzens amendment to the tax bill, under which Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan is seeking to raise the new income tax rates to the 1918 level, which runs the surtax rate up to 65 per cent.

Senator Borah asserted the Couzens tax is more onerous than other rates in the bill.

The legislative situation as the tax bill debate warmed up today was such that prospects of adjournment June 10, as tentatively scheduled, are fading and a July session is in prospect. There are only 23 legislative days left to consider many momentous problems.

The Senate Economy Committee, of which Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington is chairman, expects this week to report out a revived $200,000,000 economy bill, similar to the bill originally written by the House Economy Committee, but damaged in the House.

At the same time, the Senate Democratic Committee on Relief, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York is chairman, with five other Democratic members, met today, to prepare counter proposals to those advanced last week by President Hoover for unemployment relief.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, Republican floor leader in the House, saw President Hoover today and later declared that a move to bring the home loan bank bill to the floor for discussion would be made shortly.

Week-End Closing Of All Saloons In Chile Is Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile — Chilean anti-saloon propagandists, backed up by the Feminine Union, have won their most notable campaign victory by inducing the Government to close all bars and canteens from Friday night till Monday midday.

In future the police are instructed to see that drinking establishments are closed on Friday midnight and habitual drunkards turned out, taken to the police station and placed at the disposal of their employers by Saturday morning, the customary wage-paying time in Chile.

The Government's plan is to have all saloons effectively closed when workmen are paid and for 48 hours afterward, so that women folk and housekeepers generally may be reasonably sure of receiving the money instead of the barkeepers. Breach of the regulations will be punishable with imprisonment without the option of fine payments.

The prefecture-general of police has drafted special instructions for his force to repress drunkenness and has created an extra department for week-end work. Laborers guilty of inebriety will be dealt with by a special officer in civilian clothes, whose primary duty will be to appeal to the men's patriotism and their sense of duty toward their families.

Civic Forces Plan Campaign To Make Mayor Walker Resign

At Least One Organization to Work to Oust Him From Office Because of Recent Revelations Drawn Out by the Seabury Inquiry

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—A demand by at least one leading civic organization for the removal of Mayor James J. Walker will be in the hands of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt within the next 90 days—before the national Democratic convention meets in Chicago to pick a 1932 standard bearer—according to a report in high circles here. Ouster of the Tammany Mayor will be sought on the ground of revelations before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee.

The curtain raiser for this impeachment move is already written in the record, Judge Samuel Seabury, chief inquiry counsel, having brought out through cross-examination that Mayor Walker accepted bonds to the value of $26,000, sent to him by Mr. John A. Sisto, a broker, who was interested in regulations for the taxicab business.

This, testimony revealed, was the profit on a 1000-share Cosden oil transaction, and the date of transfer was the day after the reelection of Mayor Walker in 1929. Mr. Sisto had listed the bonds in a dummy brokerage account under the name of Herbert White, a distant relative in British Guiana.

One of the pledges of the new Tammany administration was a regulatory taxicab franchise plan. In this connection, State Senator John A. Hastings (D.) of Brooklyn was shown to have served in his now established rôle of "contact man" with the Mayor for the taxicab companies that were active supporters of the movement for stricter municipal control of the taxicab industry and favored the Board of Taxicab Control, since set up by the Mayor over the protests of independent taxicab operators.

Governor Roosevelt's action on the ouster demand is expected here to have far-reaching influence on the presidential choice of the national Democracy. The consensus here is that should he refuse to act, the nomination will be denied him; that his hope of nomination—and election—lies in coming out openly against the Tammany organization.

The Tammany organization believes that the Mayor can explain the Sisto bond gift when he is given his day in court by the legislative committee, but the Wigwam is not so sure whether this will hold for other facts the committee's chief counsel is said to be prepared to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

LITTLE ENTENTE REJECTS FRENCH DANUBIAN PLAN

States Oppose Restriction of Commerce, Seeking Widest Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 16—The eleventh annual conference of the foreign ministers of the three Little Entente states, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, which has just completed a three-day sitting here, definitely eliminated from the sphere of active practical politics the plan of Mr. André Tardieu of France for a Danubian economic bloc.

All three of the Little Entente states have from the beginning looked skeptically or unfavorably on the project, but because of their attachment and loyalty to their great ally, France, on which they are financially and politically dependent, none officially or categorically rejected it.

At this conference, however, the Little Entente adopted a more comprehensive formula for economic recovery. It considers the proposed union of the five Danubian states economically unsatisfactory and politically dangerous since such union would not provide the necessary markets for Little Entente products and would revive Austro-Hungarian difficulties.

The Little Entente reaffirms its determination to preserve the status quo and to trade with all countries, not restricting its commerce to Danubian lands.

The conference was characterized by a display of complete outward harmony and by the usual plethora of ardent declarations exalting the power of the Little Entente and stressing agreement on all international questions, notably disarmament, war reparations and economic reconstruction.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Observers here are beginning to ask very pointed questions as to whether the powers really mean business in the plans that have been brought forward to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

WOMEN ACTIVE IN BRAZIL FOR HIGH STANDARD

Feminist Move Takes Decided Stand Against War of All Kinds

Strife, poor living conditions, ignorance and lack of educational facilities, have aroused the women of Brazil to take an active part in a feminist movement to raise the standards of that country up to and above those of the United States, according to Miss Bertha Lutz, secretary of the National Museum of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro. Miss Lutz is a leader in this movement, and is at present engaged in studying American methods, especially in the educational technique of museums.

"We have taken a decided stand against war of all kinds," she said, "and are striving to build up a spirit of international cooperation, and the only way in which we can accomplish this end is to use scientific methods. There is no group of men better to reason with and collaborate with than the natural scientists.

"I believe that today when the values of so many of our most precious ideals and institutions are being challenged, these men should come out of their seclusion and help to guide the world along saner lines with the same clear point of view they use in organizing natural phenomenon. They must take their place in an active world and help to organize social and economic life as well. They constitute the one group that can go out in the world and do such a work, making a beautiful and harmonious life possible to all humanity."

Miss Lutz says she believes those in charge of museum work, in their associations with all classes can take this responsibility especially. She declares that they must not be influenced by the erroneous steps of a frightened world but help to interpret life in its broader aspects as portrayed by the art and natural history of the past and show the world how to apply it today.

"The United States is the most friendly nation in the world," she said, "and it must continue to reach out a helping and strengthening hand to the rest of humanity."

In speaking of the National Museum of Brazil, which institution she officially represented at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in Cambridge last week, she described it as a beautiful building set in the center of large, expansive grounds surrounded by mountains, its beauty enhanced by tropical settings.

In her appeal to the members of the convention who intend holding their next annual meeting at Chicago during the world fair, Miss Lutz expressed the hope that the meetings would be international in scope, open to museum people from all over the earth and not from just America alone. "Organized selfishness is not success, we must be careful to keep the Golden Rule ever before us as our guiding beacon in the service of mankind."

'Flight of Discovery' in Antarctic To Blaze Way for Explorers to Come

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer, has bought an all-metal, low-winged monoplane to use on his "voyage of discovery" in the antarctic next year. The airplane will be capable of flying 230 miles an hour and will be equipped with specially designed skis of laminated hickory instead of the standard wheel equipment. Mr. Ellsworth said he and Lieut. Bernt Balchen expect to leave New York in July, 1933.

"One of the main questions which the expedition will attempt to answer is, 'Do the great oceanic indentations that form the Weddell Sea on the one side and the Ross Sea on the other continue as a trough, perhaps below sea level, dividing the antarctic continent into two rugged land masses?'" Mr. Ellsworth said. "'Or do the mountains of Graham Land, which rise to 10,000 feet, continue across the continent to join the Queen Maud range, which both Amundsen and Byrd crossed in their journeys to the south pole?'

"Ours is purely a voyage of discovery, and there is a real difference between discovery and exploration. First must come discovery. That area between the Ross and Weddell Seas has never been crossed. No one knows if the Queen Maud Mountains are a continuation from the mountains of Graham Land of the Andes or whether they belong to a separate system.

"Our purpose is to discover what is there, to build a frame work upon which investigators may plan expeditions for the examination of geological and mineral conditions which, in turn, must precede exploitation."

The expedition will include three or four other members, among whom will be a meteorologist and a mechanic. It will go from here to New Zealand and then on to the Bay of Whales. Ice conditions in the Ross Sea and the Bay of Whales will determine the decision on the actual start of the voyage of discovery. Mr. Ellsworth said. With favorable conditions, the party might get away about the middle or latter part of December, he added.

The flight will start from the border of the Bay of Whales in an easterly direction along a course 1450 miles straight across the unknown wastes to the shores of Weddell Sea, which, so far as the records show, have not been seen by man since the sea was discovered 80 years ago. Without landing, the airplane will be turned about for the return flight over the same course, or very near it.

A special aerial camera operated by clockwork will take a picture every 10 seconds throughout the flight. From an altitude of 3000 feet, it should record a continuous strip record a mile and a half wide of the entire route covered, it was said. Mr. Ellsworth will take also a special aerial hand camera for taking oblique and vertical photographs, which he will operate himself.

Dials Keep Going As Workers Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Employees of the Ericsson Telephone Company who walked out recently when their demands for holiday pay were not met, have protested to the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that despite their refusal to work, the company's automatic telephone system continues to function.

Under federal law, dissatisfied workers may strike against their employers at any time, the legality of the strike to be determined by the Board of Arbitration. The strike may legally continue in effect until the board's decision, hence the protest of the Ericsson employees that the company is proceeding with operations before the board renders its decision.

JAPAN CALM AFTER ATTACK ON PREMIER

Militarists Surrender to Police Following Assassination

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 16—Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, Premier of Japan, was assassinated, last night by members of a group of young army and navy men. The group to which the assailants belong has been attempting nationalist demonstrations with the avowed object of forcing a "purification" of the Government, in pursuance of its program for a return to power of the army, which it considers the repository for the imperial tradition.

At the same time as the attack on the Premier another group in an automobile fired at the Central Police Headquarters, opposite the Imperial Palace, wounding one policeman and a newspaper man, while bombs were hurled at the residence of Count Nobuaki Makina, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the headquarters of the Seiyukai Party, and the head offices of the Mitsui Mitsubishi Bank without, however, doing any serious damage.

Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, today visited the Palace, tendering the Government's resignation, which the Emperor accepted, requesting the Cabinet to remain until a new government could be formed. Meantime the Seiyukai is attempting to agree regarding the election of a new president of the party, but difficulties have arisen because of disagreement between the Tokonami and Suzuki factions.

It appears that Mr. Takahashi may be selected as a sort of compromise candidate, after which the Emperor would order the formation of a Cabinet.

The situation is still obscure. The public is apathetic, apparently being equally disgusted with party politics and with the direct action of the extremists. A section of public opinion favors the immediate formation of a super-party government, but such appears unlikely until after the session of the Diet this month, which is essential for the passing of an additional budget.

The Tokyo, Osaga and Nagoya stock exchanges have been closed, also the Yokohama and Kobe silk exchanges and other markets. The National City Bank is the only bank quoting yen. New shares of the Tokyo stock exchange, which is the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Revenue Is Sought In Virgin Islands To Balance Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I., May 16—Officers of the local Government and the inhabitants here are much concerned over balancing the municipal budget for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, which will be sent to the Colonial Council soon.

At a recent meeting of the Colonial Council, Acting Gov. Boyd J. Brown, pointed out that in order to maintain the present standard in the islands' Government it will be necessary for the Colonial Council to consider ways and means of raising additional taxes, failing which it will become necessary to reduce salaries of municipal employees by approximately 20 per cent and to curtail other governmental expenditures.

Members of the Colonial Council are unwilling to pass any additional taxes at this time and say that the Government must be operated on whatever amounts may be raised from the present system of taxation. It is understood here that the principal income taxpayers will not pay income taxes this year on account of losses sustained through the depreciation of the pound sterling and other economic circumstances.

The Acting Governor recommended that the Colonial Council pass the following taxes in order to raise the funds necessary to balance the budget: a local income tax law, reducing the exemption now allowed in the federal tax law, which is applicable here; increasing the rate in the real and personal tax law; increasing the rates in the inheritance tax law; a poll tax, excise tax and gasoline tax.

Mexican Relations With Peru Broken

LIMA, Peru, May 16 (By U. P.)—The Peruvian Government explained yesterday that its action in requesting the withdrawal of Gen. Juan Cabral, Mexican Minister here, was based purely on objections to the diplomat's personal activities and was not intended as an affront to the Government of Mexico.

Señor Cabral and the legation staff left by airplane for Panama yesterday morning after the Government had declared the diplomat persona non grata for "serving the plans of the communistic elements to disturb public order," in visiting Haya de la Torre (head of the Aprista Party).

MEXICO CITY, May 16 (By U. P.)—Señor Oscar Barrenchea Raygadas, Peruvian Minister to Mexico, announced yesterday that he would leave for Peru at once. His passports were handed to him by the Foreign Minister, Señor Manuel Telles, Saturday.

Haya de la Torre, Apra head, was defeated by Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro in the last presidential elections. Shortly after his inauguration, President Sanchez Cerro charged that the Apristas were planning to overthrow the Government by violence.

Presides at Meetings Of Parents-Teachers

The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. HUGH BRADFORD

Stand Taken Against Cuts In Education

National Congress of Parents and Teachers Opens Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16—Educators struggling for the continuance of high public school standards, in the face of stringent economic conditions, received the support of delegates opening the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers here today. Efforts to curtail public school expenditures were regarded as detrimental to the future of the nation.

The necessity for keeping a clear vision in readjusting the educational program to meet the economic trend was voiced by Miss Charl O. Williams of Memphis, Tenn., a vice-president of the congress and director of its department of education, Washington, D. C. She warned that "if we cease to balance values, we shall lose these things which we have struggled 100 years to put into our school systems. A year out of the life of a child never can be replaced."

Salary Cuts Deplored

Miss Williams deplored the widespread move to reduce teachers' salaries. She pointed out that teachers have to be better prepared today than ever before if they are to be equipped for work with pupils who have literary, musical and travel opportunities such as former generations of pupils never dreamed of.

"Where shall we begin," Miss Williams asked in questioning the justice of cutting out the fads and frills of education. "If we take out music, literature, and art from our schools we go back to the curriculums of 75 years ago which failed to recognize the meaning of the fullness of life. Men and women all through the years have wanted these things for their children. In this highly mechanized age these are the things which give us poise."

Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento, Calif., president of the congress, announced that the aim of the convention was to make both parents and teachers realize the importance of effecting normal adjustments so that children may profit by present conditions. She stressed the value of "the back to the home movement," in launching a plan for the encouragement of home amusements and outdoor recreation.

Religion in Education

"We are going to plan out ways and means by which children in every community will be taught that, if they have not the money for commercialized amusements, they must devise more simple forms of recreation," Mrs. Bradford said. "We are warning parents of the real dangers which confront the modern child and teaching them how to protect their children by making them understand that there can be satisfaction and happiness without money."

Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Minneapolis, told the delegates that education is in danger by the separation of religious motivation from secular training and information. "Purely secular education may make wrong-hearted persons doubly dangerous," he said. Weekday religious education to make religion a part of the child's business day was proposed.

Dedication of a tree to the memory of Dr. Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati educator, marked the Sunday afternoon program. It was planted on the University of Minnesota campus.

At the annual dinner of the State Presidents' Club, Mrs. Alvin Waggoner of Phillip, S. D., was elected president.

The promotion of international good will and the study of the Eighteenth Amendment in the public schools will be the objectives of two new committees formed by the National Board of Managers.

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VIRTUE SEEN IN $1,000,000,000 BUILDING BILL

Leading Economists Vary in Opinion of Effect on Providing Jobs

MAJORITY, HOWEVER, SHOWN TO FAVOR IT

Measure Provides Bonding Contracts for Constructing Public Works

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The academic world today gave Congress its views on unemployment relief. Statements from some 90 economists, law school professors and others were introduced into the Record by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, chairman of the Democratic committee of six which is now considering plans to provide jobs.

The statements were elicited by Mr. Wagner in connection with his own proposal for a $1,000,000,000 bonded construction program of federal public works. Some of the most noted economists in the country responded. Their replies covered not only the subject of relief, but many of the other plans for business revival now before Congress. Out of about 90 replies, Mr. Wagner stated some 76 favored the general details of his plan.

Only Part of Program

The construction bond issue is only part of the Wagner program, though the only phase on which academic reaction was specifically asked. He proposes also $700,000,000 in bonds to aid self-liquidating projects of public or quasi-public nature; $300,000,000 for loans to meet distress in states and $40,000,000 for financing agricultural exports. Under his proposal, contractors taking government work would be required to institute the 30-hour week.

Extracts from statements of those favoring the plan are given first:

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia: "If we are not very careful we shall see in this country an almost irresistible movement toward real inflation through fiat money. That must be prevented at all costs, and a project like your's is one of the surest antidotes to that deplorable eventuality."

Prof. Francis B. Sayre, Harvard law school: "Such a program as proposed in your bill seems to me advantageous in that it provides a measure of employment . . . and at the same time it must result in the stimulation of a considerable portion of industry. I do not believe the bill will solve our present troubles. Our difficulties are too deep-rooted for that."

Mr. Howard Coonley, president, Walworth Company, Boston: "I am confident that the passage of this bill will do much toward relieving unemployment and hastening better conditions."

Planned Public Works

Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard: "If the Government, through a sensible and carefully planned expansion of public works, were to give business the assurance of a substantial increase in orders, the chance of the success of the Reserve Board's policy (of credit inflation) would be greatly improved. . . . I have no hesitation in indorsing the general principle of a moderate and carefully planned expansion of public works."

Prof. F. W. Taussig, Harvard: "I believe you are on the right track and hope you will succeed. . . . I have no doubt you will agree with me this is not a panacea but is an important step which may do considerable good and may do good far beyond the immediate operations."

Mr. H. G. Moulton, Brookings Institution: "I am still of the view that the prosecution of public works at this time would tend to alleviate the suffering that exists and at the same time give us public works of economic importance."

Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Harvard: "Your proposal seems to me wholly right. . . . Personally, I believe we ought to go even further than the very limited program which you are sponsoring. I believe we ought to take up long-term improvements which a rich country, looking to its future welfare, would not be justified in delaying."

Fisher Opposed

Among the group opposed the following extracts are representative:

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale: "I think it would be a mistake to propose your bill for further government expenses for two reasons. . . the psychology of the country is now in favor of balancing the budget immediately . . . such measures . . . would take too long to give the immediate relief which is needed."

Z. C. Dickinson, University of Michigan: "I should prefer to see the present large-scale open-market operations of the Federal Reserve Board given further opportunity to work out the beginnings of a more normal recovery, uncomplicated by such a strain on governmental finance, and on the market for long-term securities, as your project seems to involve."

Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Harvard: "In general, I should be inclined not to favor the principle of the bill. . . . The balancing of the budget seems to be imperatively called for and, while for every item of expenditure which could be omitted or postponed there may seem good reason per se for continuing it, there will be no heavy reduction possible unless all are prepared to make sacrifices."

Professor Borchard of Yale saw possible disadvantages in the proposal, but favored it

BOOKS TO GUIDE HIKER OVER LONG TRAIL PREPARED

New England District to Be Covered in First Publication

Revelation of scenic attractions and hiking advantages of the mountain ranges between Maine and Georgia traversed by the Appalachian Trail is promised for the near future.

Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the trail conference, has revealed that a series of four guidebooks is in preparation, each covering a vast section of the path. These will be issued during the summer, according to Mr. Avery.

Preparation of data for the guidebooks started immediately after practical completion of the trail from Grafton Notch to the southern terminus was assured for this summer. Such an accomplishment will leave only a 200-mile section in Maine incomplete in the 2000-mile route from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia.

According to present plans the first guidebook will cover the New England district; the second, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna River; the third, Pennsylvania from the Susquehanna River to the North Carolina-Tennessee border, and the last the southern end, from the North Carolina-Tennessee boundary to Mt. Oglethrope, Ga.

Each book will contain information and maps pertaining not only to the Appalachian Trail but to side paths which provide access to the great through route as well. Distances on the paths are being determined by a measuring wheel, which records distances to the hundredths of a mile.

The New England guidebook will be issued by the New England Trail Conference, which is supervising the development of the trail across this territory. It is expected that the book will appear during the summer.

The chapter on the trail in Connecticut has been prepared by Prof. Edgar L. Heermance of the trials committee. Connecticut Forest and Park Association. For the Green and White Mountains, the data will be extracted from the well-known guidebooks of the Green Mountain Club and the Appalachian Mountain Club. The book awaits completion of data for northern Massachusetts and between the Green Mountains and Mt. Moosilauke in New Hampshire.

The second book in the guide series will be an extension of the well-known "New York Walk Book," edited by Mr. Raymond H. Torrey, secretary of the Appalachian Trail Conference, and Mr. Frank Place. This volume, expected to be issued in early summer, will overlap the New England section in Connecticut.

Part of the third volume has been available for some time, "The Guide to Paths in the Blue Ridge," issued by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. This includes data on the trail from the Susquehanna River to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border and from the Maryland-Virginia line through Virginia. A supplement will be issued shortly on the newly constructed 39-mile section in Maryland connecting the Pennsylvania and Virginia sections. This also will contain information on northern Unaka Forest.

The South book, to be issued by the southern clubs, will carry the trail through southern Unaka, Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests and the Great Smokies to Mt. Oglethorpe, a distance of 500 miles. Much of the data for this book already has been prepared.

Speed and Liquor Cause Motor Toll

Excessive speed, especially on curves, and drunken driving were the reasons cited by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, for the 12 motor fatalities in Massachusetts this past week. Although this number is two less than that of the preceding week and three less than in the same week a year ago, the satisfying reduction is offset by the "flagrant criminality of some of the operators involved in the accidents," the registrar said.

According to the registrar, it is negligent and unsafe for anyone to drive above a maximum of 40 miles an hour at night, for the headlights of a motor vehicle when in perfect condition on a straightaway do not light the road for more than 150 to 175 feet ahead, a distance too slight in which to stop at a speed in excess of 40. The report showed that the majority of last week's accidents occurred at night.

There were 2347 licenses and registrations suspended and revoked last week, 338 more than in the week before, and 1068 more than in the same period last year; 110 such actions were taken against operators driving after drinking intoxicating liquors, 1014 on account of insurance cancellations, and 824 for failure to have motor vehicles inspected before May 1.

Boston Art Notes

Museum Classes

The annual exhibition of the Boston Museum drawing classes is being held in the Renaissance Court Galleries.

Copying has been dispensed with almost entirely; the tendency is toward free expression. One observes that the pictures have become freer, more flowing, given to movement and dramatic stress. The contrast with the set molds of an earlier method is marked and gratifying. The students have come to discover in daily life and casual experience plenty of ideas which lend themselves to pictorialization. Free brushwork and creative design have their merits.

However, when one method is abandoned its good qualities are sometimes lost along with the bad ones. We observe a want of textural realization, of a feeling for surface rendering, and skillful brushwork. In the haste and freedom, discipline and precision are lost. Meticulousness may seem too restrained, but it does help to make one æsthetically aware. Perhaps the best policy will be found somewhere between the two extremes which the museum classes have practiced.

Another point which seems important—the matter of copying plaster casts. We maintain that the student will benefit no end by copying original sculptures, not plaster reproductions. What a pity for the young student who may never have the time later to study masterpieces so intimately.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

RUSSIAN PROGRAM

Hopak from "The Fair of Sorotchinsk" ..... Moussorgsky
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Hymn to the Sun from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Soviet Iron Foundry" ..... Mossoloff

"Eugen Onegin," Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Waltz from the Serenade for Strings ..... Tchaikovsky
"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky

Prelude in G minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Volga Bargemen's Song
Arranged by Jacchia
"Panaderos," Spanish Dance ..... Glazounoff

Wollaston Glee Club Wins Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 16—The Wollaston Glee Club of Quincy, Mass., won the Gov. John G. Winant trophy at the seventh annual contest of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs held here last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Donald Tower Gammons is the conductor of the club, which also won first place in group 3, for which it was awarded a handsome placque.

The winning club in Group 2 was the Mendelssohn Male Chorus of Waterbury, Conn., Mr. G. Loring Burwell conductor, and first honors in Group 1 went to the Plymouth (Mass.) Men's Glee Club, Mr. Richard B. Brown conductor.

Fifteen clubs representing Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, entered the contest, which was judged by Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, Prof. Leo Rich Lewis of Tufts and Mr. Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The usual evening concert by the combined clubs (more than 500 voices) was conducted by Dr. Walter Henry Hall of New York City. The assisting artist was Mrs. Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist.

WASHINGTON CALLS PROFESSOR HUBBARD

Appointment of Prof. Henry V. Hubbard, of the Harvard School of City Planning, as a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for a term of six years, was announced today at University Hall. This commission is at present working on an extensive plan for the beautification of the District of Columbia. Mr. Frederick A. Delano '85, president of the Harvard Alumni Association is chairman.

A senator, a representative, and several officers from other departments of the United States Government, are members ex officio of the commission. Four other members are appointed by the President from the ranks of leaders in the professions of architecture, landscape gardening, and city planning. Mr. Frederick L. Olmstead '94, of Brookline, landscape architect, is also a member.

State Plans Roadway To Link North Shore

Plans are being prepared by the State Department of Public Works for laying out a 100-foot roadway, from Boardman Street, East Boston, to the Revere Beach Parkway, as a connecting link between the East Boston Tunnel and North Shore.

It was announced the commissioners had decided to construct the roadway which, it is estimated, will be approximately three miles long. It was reported at the department the new highway will cost more than $1,000,000.

DR. LOWELL WANTS 'NATURAL' MUSEUMS

Commenting on libraries as collectors and dispensers of printed information while museums collect and dispense information in a more tangible fashion, by means of eye pictures, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University in his address Saturday night at the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the American Association of Museums, held in Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, said he could not understand why certain museums called themselves "museums of natural history" when their exhibits of skeletons, killed and stuffed specimens, were anything but natural.

The officers as elected for next year are Dr. Paul J. Sachs, associate director of Fogg Art Museum, as president; Mr. Laurence V. Coleman of New York, director; Mr. George D. Pratt, treasurer, and Mr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution, secretary.

Wage Law Secures Workers Back Pay

Payment of $18,400 in back wages to laborers has resulted from prosecutions by the State Department of Labor and Industries, according to a statement issued today by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of the department. During April more than $3600 in wages due were paid following complaints filed with the department, and 95 prosecutions were undertaken, 64 of which resulted in guilty findings.

Indicating that the majority of the complaints involved payment of wages, the commissioner declared that the weekly payment of wage law had been implemented by amendments in the Legislature this year. Of major import among these amendments, he said, is the provision that in case of a corporation violating the wage law, any officer of the corporation who is responsible for such violation shall be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Violations for which no individual could be charged with responsibility of not paying employees and for which no imprisonment clause could operate have been frequent among corporations in the past, the statement continues.

ORDER OF DE MOLAY CONCLAVE IS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 16—The Order of De Molay for boys in New Hampshire closed its fourth annual conclave here yesterday with special exercises at the Masonic Temple, which included the bestowing of a De Molay cross of honor upon Mr. John M. Kendall, first "dad" of Derryfield Chapter, Manchester, for his conspicuous service to Manchester young men since 1924, when the chapter was instituted.

Legion of Honor medals were received by four members. This award is the highest honor a De Molay can hold. Mr. Bela Kingman of Newmarket, N. H., active member of the Grand Council for New Hampshire, was the directing head of the conclave, assisted by Mr. W. Alred Baker, field representative of the Grand Council for New England. The members attended a special church service yesterday morning.

MAXIM HEADS RADIO GROUP

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—Mr. Hiram P. Maxim of Hartford was reelected president of the American Radio Relay League at the directors' annual meeting Saturday. Mr. Charles H. Stewart of St. Davids, Penna., was reelected treasurer. The number of amateur radio operators in the United States was reported as 25,000.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Production of "Paolo and Francesca," by Hecht Neighborhood House Players, Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club: Round table meeting, illustrated lecture, "Some Results of Six Years of Bird Banding," by Mr. Lawrence B. Fletcher, president Northeastern Bird Banding Association, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Plymouth Motor Corporation: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Sea Gull," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ein Walzer von Strauss," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Opening of gardens, benefit Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as follows: Chestnut Hill—Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 307 Hammond Street; Mrs. George S. Mumford, 24 Essex Road; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, 256 Chestnut Hill Road; Mrs. George B. Baker, 26 Crafts Road; 2 to 6 p. m.; next date, May 20.

Boston Browning Society: Annual meeting and garden party, club business and reading of poems, 19 Lanark Road, Brookline, 3.

Opening of Beacon Hill gardens, auspices Beacon Hill Garden Club, as follows: Mrs. Henry A. Murray, 158 Mt. Vernon Street; Miss Eleanor Brigham and Miss Ray Winters, 69 River Street; Miss A. M. Baldwin, 71 River Street; Mrs. John Briggs Potter, 94 Pinckney Street; Miss Eleanor Raymond, 112 Charles Street; Mrs. Robert Cushman, 98 Mt. Vernon Street; Miss E. G. Pattee and Miss C. E. Peters, 23 West Cedar Street; Mrs. George Uriel Crocker, 27 West Cedar Street, and Miss Ellen W. Cushing, 2 West Cedar Street.

New England Daily Newspaper Association: Meeting, 10, and luncheon, 12:45, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Massachusetts Congregational Conference: Morning seminars, afternoon meeting, speaking program, Bethany Church, Quincy, through May 19.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

East Boston Home Club: Annual meeting, club reports, elections, followed by entertainment program, clubhouse, afternoon.

Massachusetts Civil Service Association and Women's Auxiliary: Meeting in commemoration of Richard Henry Dana; addresses; Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street, Cambridge 3.

Bostonian Society: Meeting, reading of paper, "Hon. James F. Baldwin," by clerk, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Work of the Museum Drawing Classes; Etchings by Goya; Modern American Prints; Daumier Lithographs; Newly opened Musical Instrument Room; Reopening of the Painting Galleries 12 and 13.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission twenty-five cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan Exhibition of Dutch Seventeenth Century Painting. Through May 26.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely. Exhibition room: Memorial exhibit, from the Roosevelt House Library and Museum.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Drawings and water colors by English etchers; also etchings by Will Dyson. Through May 31.

Copley Society House, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Decorative pictures, tempera, embroideries, illuminations on vellum, etc., by Mrs. Daniel Dulany Addison. Through May 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Paintings by the late Philip L. Hale. Through May 28.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Wood engraving by Muriel Jackson.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings of Oriental subjects, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May 21.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Irving and Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Small paintings of Bermuda waters by Harry L. Hoffman and etchings by Robert Nisbet.

Doll and Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Miniature portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. Exhibitions of sculpture by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Indian sculpture, weaving, and paintings. Through June 4.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday showers; cooler Tuesday night; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Tuesday showers; cooler Tuesday night and in west and north portions Tuesday afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday showers; cooler Tuesday night and in north portions Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest or south winds and fair weather tonight; Tuesday mostly overcast weather, probably followed by showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	68	Montreal	72	80
Bismarck	38	56	Nantucket	58	68
Boston	71	85	New Orleans	72	82
Buffalo	72	72	New York	66	82
Calgary	40	54	Norfolk, Va.	68	84
Charleston	74	80	North Platte	38	60
Chicago	58	82	Philadelphia	66	78
Cincinnati	66	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	98
Denver	42	54	Pittsburgh	68	82
Eastport, Me.	50	56	Portland, Me.	70	74
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	70	84
Honolulu, T. H.	76	76	St. Louis	66	86
7 p.m. May 15	72	..	St. Paul	44	72
Helena, Mont.	40	58	Salt Lake City	48	68
Huron, S. D.	44	56	San Francisco	53	64
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N. M.	48	70
Kansas City	48	80	Seattle	48	60
Key West	80	82	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	60	82
Memphis	70	86	Wichita, Kan.	46	74
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Williston, N. D.	34	56

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 16.
B—Maximum May 15.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern daylight saving time)
Monday 5:47 p. m., Tuesday 9:18 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:30 p. m.

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POPULARIZING OF EGYPTOLOGY IS ADVOCATED

Museums Should Become Centers of Learning, Capart Says

Transformation of archæology and Egyptology from a "dry-as-dust" study into a fascinating, absorbing revelation of the life and customs of ancient peoples is the task undertaken by Prof. Jean Capart, director of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels, Belgium.

Professor Capart recently visited America for the purpose of arranging, classifying and explaining the Egyptian collection of the Brooklyn Museum. While here he continued his efforts to popularize, as much as possible, museum exhibits and the study of Egyptian art, through lectures in New York and Boston. He has now returned to Europe.

The professor's theory concerning museum work is that if museums are patronized only by scholars and the knowledge gained remains accessible to them alone, civilization will be losing a valuable aid to progress. He points out that the old museum was the center of learning and insists that the museum of today must be the same, a source from which the knowledge discovered by the few is distributed to the majority.

Thus he favors the development of educational activities of museums, although he does criticize several museums for devoting too much time to art education. Progressive education is possible, he contends, only on a basis of natural science, better understanding of life and betterment of individuals.

Arrangement of special exhibitions of popular appeal is advised by the professor to attract the lay public. Through these simpler exhibitions the layman many times becomes interested in more involved study. At any rate, the professor says, he will have benefited by what he saw, for he will have gained added polish.

But the major work should be specialized for the students who are interested in following one line, and who study it seriously, whether as a vocation or a hobby.

Professor Capart looks upon the museum not as a place to go through, but as a "visual dictionary" to which one returns again and again for information and does not try to digest all at once. This idea is being followed in several museums, he said. He is trying to follow this idea at Brussels.

Turning to Egyptian collections owned by American museums, Professor Capart holds that those in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts surpass anything possessed in European countries.

Professor Capart said that many fine Egyptian collections remain hidden in the United States. He explained that in the Freer Gallery in Washington, D. C., he discovered some years ago 20 Egyptian glasses, which he considers the finest of this type he has ever found. Yet lack of space prevents exhibition of the collection.

He also has discovered several important pieces in other museums and private collections, sometimes even in small cities.

Purchase of Liquor Called Crime Root

An appeal to "strike at the root of crime" by refusing to buy or drink liquor procured through organized bootlegging, was made yesterday at Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving. His request for a pledge to "boycott the underworld" was made in the course of a statement on the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

"Whether or not the deed was committed by gangsters," he said, "we cannot help but see that human welfare today is at the mercy of a tremendous financial power—the organized bootleggers and the underworld.

"I commend earnest consideration in this crisis, of an honest warfare to be waged against these forces which threaten dire calamity to the moral welfare of our country. This is one way in which we can do our bit."

COAST LINE CHANGES MARKED IN NEW MAP

Numerous changes have occurred along the Massachusetts coast between Gloucester and Duxbury Bay in recent years, Mr. K. T. Adams, officer in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, said today.

These changes have necessitated the issuance of a new chart of Massachusetts Bay, replacing the one previously in use which was a reissue of the 1921 edition. Mr. Adams said the chart is ready for distribution.

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State Federation Of Women's Clubs Ready for Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 16—Marking its fortieth convention anniversary, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will open its annual meeting at the New Ocean House here Wednesday morning. A council meeting, registration and a directors' meeting will be followed by a presidents' luncheon, and the convention will open formally at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, state president, presiding.

Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl of New York, chairman of motion pictures in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will talk on "Motion Pictures From an International Viewpoint." Eight new clubs will be presented for membership.

Among the speakers in the various meetings, will be Dr. A. D. Dieffenbach of the Christian Register on "Life and All That"; Mr. Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Leonard Craske, sculptor of "The Gloucester Fisherman"; Dr. Josephine Pierce of Lima, Ohio, on "Tomorrow's Family Finance"; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among the other features planned are a flower show in the hotel ballroom, a tour of North Shore gardens and a visit to Salem's two famous museums, the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum, on Thursday morning.

The convention will close with the presentation of new officers at the Saturday morning session, at which Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, candidate for national president, will speak on "Castles in Spain."

LEOMINSTER BANK CLOSED BY EXAMINER

LEOMINSTER, Mass., May 16 (AP)—The Leominster National Bank failed to open its doors today. A notice posted on the door stated the bank had been taken over by the Comptroller of Currency. Directors and the clerical staff had been on duty since Saturday until 3 a. m. today and the directors returned to the bank again after a few hours' respite.

Although the institutions are independent, a considerable run on the Leominster Savings Bank, across the corridor from the Leominster National Bank, developed today. Officials of the savings bank assured depositors that it was sound. The 90-day clause had not been invoked.

'THE GUIDING LIGHT' GIFT TO GOVERNMENT

A painting, "The Guiding Light," by Carin E. Rihbany was presented to the United States Government by members of the Syrian and Lebanese societies in Massachusetts, which met yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Building. The picture, which will hang in the Immigration Building of East Boston, was accepted by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Commissioner of Immigration.

Appreciation of Mrs. Tillinghast's work in behalf of the Syrians was expressed by Mr. Elias F. Shamon, chairman of the meeting. Tribute to the loyalty and worth of Syrians as citizens of the United States was paid by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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KANN'S—FOURTH FLOOR

MAYOR WALKER BELIEVED LOSER BY BEER PARADE

Thought to Have Turned Large Part of Public Against Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Instead of strengthening the Tammany administration here, Mayor James J. Walker's beer parade Saturday crystallized a large body of New York opinion against rulership from the Wigwam. This opinion was summarized by the Rev. Dr. George Maychin Stockdale, pastor of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, when he declared that the Mayor instead of leading a parade to demand respect for the law headed the marchers to fight a law.

In all quarters, politics is seen as inspiring Mayor Walker to stage the demonstration for "beer for taxation" while it is admitted everywhere that Tammany would welcome any means of increasing the city's tax revenues. At the same time, students of New York City's government see in this demonstration but another effort by the Mayor to direct public attention away from the joint legislative inquiry into his administration, and with this in view he again proved his "showmanship."

"Today, when Judge Seabury is hot on the Mayor's trail, Mr. Walker seeks to draw a red herring across this trail by putting himself triumphantly at the head of a beer parade," said Mr. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the City Affairs Committee.

Mr. Holmes declared that the Mayor was "always ready with circuses", and characterized his latest move as a "trick for diverting public attention from the waste, the incompetence and corruption of our city administration."

'Beer Parade' Draws Small Crowd in Boston

Several persons paraded for beer in Boston yesterday. The police estimated the number at about 100, although Mr. Clement A. Norton, city councilor, sponsor of the "demonstration," guessed 2000. Many, attracted by the music of five military organization bands, watched from the sidewalks or followed the straggling column, adding somewhat to the picture which resulted in Mr. Norton's generous estimate.

The parade was more or less spontaneous, for few knew that it was planned. Inquiry last week revealed not even the Liberal Civic League, Inc., local wet group, was aware of any such activity.

The meeting on the Common, however, drew a crowd estimated at about 5000. Temperate applause greeted appeals for return of beer, and occasional enthusiastic expressions of appreciation rewarded the effort of the bands. Speeches by Mr. Norton; State Representative Joseph A. Logan; Mr. John J. Kearney, representing organized labor; Mr. Henry V. O'Day, Veteran of Foreign Wars official; State Representative John F. Cahill, and Mr. Judson Hannigan, president of the Massachusetts Republican Club, found a number of supporters in the audience.

The keg of beer, which police say Mr. Norton had advertised "as part of the ballyhoo to attract a crowd," was not to be seen.

Civic Forces Plan Anti-Walker Move

(Continued from Page 1)

pull out of his brief case in the next three weeks.

That the chief counsel has aroused profound public interest in the inquiry is indubitable today. Even Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, has felt called upon to deliver an implied rebuke to the city bar for its cynicism and aloofness concerning the exposures of wrong-doing in this Tammany-controlled Mayoralty, and as if in response, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has pledged its earnest and active support to the chief counsel in the furtherance of his inquiry.

Catches Political Eye

Widest cognizance has been taken of the specific evidence affecting Mayor Walker, and politicians all over the country are beginning to weigh the effects it may have on Governor Roosevelt's presidential candidacy.

The public indifference which attended the inquiry during the first year of its procedure, and which the Tammany braves had begun to feel they could count on, is a thing of the past. Fifty-two civic clubs in the five boroughs of the city have joined forces now as the New York Civic Round Table Club—a non-partisan forum to further the better-government purposes of the city inquiry.

The trail toward the inquiry climax will be resumed in public hearings on Wednesday, with testimony relating to financial transactions connected with Mayor Walker and concerning bank and brokerage accounts amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Among the first of these transactions will be those of Mr. Russell T. Sherwood, the Mayor's fugitive private business man, understood to aggregate more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Sherwood's name came into the hearings last week when Mr. Park A. Rowley, head of the Bank of Manhattan Company and one of the owners of the Jamaica Central Railways now seeking a motorbus franchise from the city, testified that in addition to lending $7500 to Senator Hastings, who was "always promoting something," he had taken Mr. Sherwood on the Manhattan Company's pay roll at $10,000 a year. In his previous job, Mr. Sherwood had earned only $3000 a year.

Another feature of the testimony last week was that which purported to show that Mr. Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, had received large bonuses to be used for improving relations between his company and the city which had not been very cordial because of the fight over the 5-cent fare.

The latter is one of Mayor Walker's chief election drawing cards and he has refused to compromise with the company, which has brought strong pressure to bear for a higher fare.

While the evidence presented during the last two weeks has been startling, those who have observed Judge Seabury's methods throughout the 1½ years of inquiry know that it is his way to build to a climax. He himself is without comment on what the coming weeks may hold, but it is known that his chief bolts remain unshot.

Baptists Warn Parties to Keep Dry or Lose Votes

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., May 16 (AP)—A warning that southern Baptists will not support the political party that nominates a "wet" for President was issued here Saturday, by the seventy-seventh annual convention of the denomination.

It was contained in a 24-page report of the convention's social service commission. The report commended prohibition, world disarmament, better inter-racial relations and Boy Scout work and opposed military training, the motion picture industry "as it is operated at the present time," gambling, mob violence and clamoring for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the states.

Proposed resubmission of the prohibition law to the states was called "just as false as the clamor for a referendum," for which it was said there was no provision for a referendum on any part of the Constitution.

Dr. Fred F. Brown of Knoxville, Tenn., was elected president of the Southern Baptist Convention, succeeding Dr. W. J. McGlothlin of Greenville, S. C. Washington was chosen for the 1933 convention.

Alice's Adventure Leads Back Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—"Alice's" adventures in a new world wonderland have ended and today she is on the high seas, bound for home, where Lewis Carroll first delighted her childhood fancy with his incomparable tales. "Alice," who in this everyday world is Mrs. Reginald C. Hargreaves, left here Saturday aboard the steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard Line, for Southampton, after a series of entertainments in which she was the central figure and which had to do with the celebration of the Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) centenary.

Mrs. Hargreaves, when seen aboard the Aquitania, expressed pleasure over her visit to New York, declaring she had enjoyed every minute of it.

"The celebrations at Columbia University were particularly impressive," she said. "I should like to thank everybody in the United States, and particularly New York, for the wonderful welcome they have given, through me, to the honor of the teller of fairy stories, Lewis Carroll."

Mrs. Hargreaves was accompanied by her sister, Miss Rhoda Liddell. Her son, Capt. Caryl Hargreaves, saw her off.

New York's Noise Fighters Disband

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The Noise Abatement Commission, appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, in 1929 to define New York City's noise problem and evolve relief methods, ended its work today and officially disbanded. Its last act was to adopt a resolution expressing the hope that the public interest in the work the commission had started would not lessen, but would be strong enough to cause the movement for noise abatement to continue and achieve needed results.

"The Noise Abatement Commission feels that during the 2½ years of its life the noise in New York City has been somewhat reduced," announcement by the commission said. "Much, however, remains to be done. The commission has continually called this to the attention of the public and will continue to do so in its private capacity."

At the request of Dr. Wynne and Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, the members of the commission have agreed to continue as a body of private citizens to assist the health and police departments in their work in trying to keep New York City quiet.

ALLEN INAUGURATED LOUISIANA GOVERNOR

BATON ROUGE, La., May 16 (AP)—The tumult and the shouting along Louisiana's embattled gubernatorial front ended today as Mr. Oscar K. Allen, duly elected and approved by the forces of Senator Huey P. Long, came to the Capitol to be sworn as Governor.

Inauguration of Mr. Allen, former chairman of the State Highway Commission, shared attention with dedication of a 33-story state house, built of marble, limestone and bronze, at a cost of $5,000,000, to supplant Louisiana's tradition-packed, castlelike, pre-Civil War Capitol.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Paul Shortridge, St. Louis, Mo.
Charlie S. Bower, Dallas, Texas.
Enid R. Estelle, New York, N. Y.
R. Bruce Estelle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. David Carlson, Seattle, Wash.
Judith C. Carlson, Seattle, Wash.
Reyda E. Fairchild, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. W. L. Chapman, New York, N. Y.
W. F. Chapman, New York, N. Y.
A. Scherle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grace Scherle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harold T. Hughes, East Orange, N. J.
Ruth M. Fifield, Ashland, N. H.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Max F. Truetzschler, Essex, Conn.
Mrs. C. H. Mather, Essex, Conn.
Mrs. Bertha Mather, Essex, Conn.
George Mather Harvey, Essex, Conn.

Suggestion for Beer Parade Number Two

WIDOWS, ORPHANS, AND RELATIVES OF THE VICTIMS OF DRUNKEN DRIVERS
MERCHANTS WHO WOULD SELL LESS WHEN A LARGE PART OF THE WORKERS' WEEKLY WAGE GOES FOR BEER
EMPLOYERS WHO WOULD BE HANDICAPPED BY INEFFICIENT WORKMEN
VICTIMS OF LIQUOR-WRECKED HOMES
THAT'S WHAT WOULD BE KICKED AROUND BY INTOXICATED MASTERS
CHILDREN WHO WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO THE CRUELTY OF DRUNKEN PARENTS

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

VETERAN RELIEF INQUIRY URGED UPON CONGRESS

Medical Academy Group Charges $450,000,000 Is Spent Illegally

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—More than $450,000,000 a year is being paid by the Federal Government to former soldiers who are not suffering from war disabilities, the committee on public health relations of the New York Academy of Medicine charged today in demanding a congressional investigation of veterans' relief.

"Recent investigations," the committee said, "reveal a totally unfair distribution of relief benefits, scandalous but strictly legal misuse of appropriations, and almost unbelievable extravagance in the duplication of medical facilities throughout the country where first-class hospital accommodations are available for veterans as well as the public.

"It is important that all organizations interested in the public health take immediate action by demanding a congressional investigation, whose object should be to disclose and correct the errors in operation of the numerous laws concerning veterans which have been enacted since the World War.

"No other procedure, except a congressional investigation, sincerely and conscientiously carried out, offers any hope of repealing the unjust laws, of curtailing unnecessary federal expenditures and of developing a coördinated program of veterans' relief for the future, which will be fair to the former soldiers and also to the remaining 96 per cent of the population of the United States."

The report charged that "the civil service system has virtually been scrapped in favor of the veteran. Although the preference is chiefly for disabled veterans, the disability may be of minor nature, and the man may have completely recovered from it."

The report called attention to the special counsel of the veterans' bureau who, the report said, "receives a salary of $9000 a year and at the same time draws two-thirds of his pay ($187 monthly) as an officer in the late war."

The report charged that there are a larger portion of medical officers receiving compensation than former officers of any other branch of service.

Little Entente Rejects French Danubian Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

help put central Europe on its feet. Are they really trying to wind up the economic clock and make it go again? Or are they merely trying to tinker with the hands to their own political advantage?

The recent Four-Power London Conference was held, it was declared, because Austria and Hungary were headed for bankruptcy. Something must be done, and at once, to get them out of the mess. Nothing was done, however. And nothing is still being done, except negotiate. Yet everyone agrees that something will have to be done if the clock is not to get into such a state of disrepair that it will need entirely new works.

The plan put forward at London by France with the approval of England was for all the Danubian countries, except apparently Bulgaria, to grant one another a special tariff preference of 10 per cent in return for a joint loan of £10,000,000 from France. Acceptance by the countries concerned involved getting the permission of Germany and Italy to suspend the "most-favored nation" treatment which at present they enjoy in this area.

France's interest in this proposal was much the same as when last year the purse strings of Paris were opened to prevent the planned Austro-German Customs Union. The restoration as an economic unit under French auspices of the prewar Austro-Hungarian Empire plus prewar Roumania and Serbia would end the prospects of Anschluss. Politically, it was such an excellent investment that the economic difficulties tended to become overshadowed by the obvious advantages of the proposal.

Great Britain, as the chief creditor of Austria and Hungary, smiled upon the French plan which seemed to offer a prospect of recovering at least some of the British money invested there. Germany and Italy, on the other hand, were strongly opposed to the scheme as contrary to their own political and economic interests.

In the opinion of a number of competent authorities, the plan, in its financial aspects, would merely have meant throwing good money after bad. They declare it would not have been long before Austria's creditors and Hungary's would again have been faced with the prospect of a default, just as they are today.

Favorable Reports Needed

Statistics show that, apart from short-term loans amounting to £45,000,000, some £110,000,000 of foreign capital is invested in Hungary. Precise figures for Austria are unobtainable but are probably not less than half the Hungarian figure. Funded state external loans amount to £65,000,000 for Hungary and about £50,000,000 for Austria. Municipalities in the two countries have borrowed large sums in London and elsewhere.

In order to pay, Austria and Hungary have to build up a favorable balance in their foreign trade. There must be an excess of visible and invisible exports over the total imports amounting to at least as much as the sums due each year. Otherwise, the debtor will have to go on borrowing to pay his debts. And the prospects of the last creditor in such circumstances might be even worse than those of the first. According to the official figures, both Hungary and Austria have generally had heavy adverse balances during the last 10 years.

Expert opinion is agreed that breaking down customs barriers would help to make it easier for Austria and Hungary to earn the profits needed to pay interest on their present debts. But it is considered highly improbable that they will ever be able to pay in full on their existing loans.

Any new borrowings in such circumstances would be just so much more dead-weight of debt to an already excessive millstone. What is wanted is not more loans but a scaling down of existing ones.

Criticism is also directed against the idea of linking the Danubian countries with one another to the exclusion of their neighbors to north and south. With the exception of Czechoslovakia, all the Danubian countries are almost exclusively agricultural. They need to be joined economically to industrial markets where their foodstuffs can be exchanged for manufactured goods.

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GREAT MARKET SAID TO AWAIT WORKERS' HOMES

Conference Committees Condemn Slums as Economic Burden

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—A potential market for suitable homes for American industrial workers, far greater even than the market for low-priced automobiles, is seen by a group of committees of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, which today published its final report in a volume entitled, "Slums, Large-Scale Housing and Decentralization."

Slums are condemned by the business and professional men who made up the committee as economic burdens. "Slums," it is said, "cost money. They are the most expensive form of housing known and it is the community that pays for them."

"It is no gesture of charity to better the standards of housing of our poorer neighbors, for we all pay cash—in taxes for utilities and for police and fire protection, in the high cost of fire insurance, in the depreciation of adjoining property values and in social welfare work—for low standards of housing in any part of the community," the introduction to the volume points out.

The authors declare that millions of Americans who live in slums, blighted areas and sub-standard dwellings represent an immense consuming power for adequate housing within their means. Under present small scale construction methods, housing costs are too great, but it is believed that the application of large scale operations would reduce the cost of dwelling sufficiently to house at least another 10 per cent of the population suitably.

"Unless business men and business groups accept the challenge, housing by public authority is inevitable," Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, declares in a foreword, while the editors say, "It is inconceivable that either the growing social conscience of America or its increasing economic insight should continue to support the economic and social burden of the slums."

Decentralization of population, to which industry holds the key, will best serve the social order, it was pointed out. Reform in the railroad rate structure as a major step to bring about decentralization was recommended.

The volume issued today is the third of the final reports of the President's conference. Eight more will appear in the course of the next few months.

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Youths' Direction Away From Crime Placed on School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—If the typical gangster of today had had a teacher when he was in school who had molded and directed his mental ability and better qualities, sending these energies into the proper channels, there is no telling what honest and admirable things he might have achieved, declared Miss Florence Hale, president of the National Education Association, in an address before the Alabama Education Association here.

She told a story of a boy who, because of trouble at home, was misunderstood at school and made to leave. Such things, she said, often lead to boys embarking upon a career of crime. The proper type of teacher is needed to check such tendencies, she said.

Miss Hale said there never was a time when it was so necessary to maintain educational standards as today, and that educators should look facts in the face and feel they are all called to be minute men and rally to the cause of upholding educational standards before they receive a setback from which they would be 10 years in recovering.

The N. E. A. spokesman also urged those present to attend the national convention in Atlantic City in order to show the country the teachers are working together as a unit. Education, she declared, is in jeopardy and every effort is needed to prevent its retardation. She pointed out that the association now has a membership of 220,149, of which 4129 were gained in 1931.

Party Climbs Both Mt. McKinley Peaks

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Both peaks of Mt. McKinley have been climbed successfully, by the Lindley-Leik expedition, Mr. Harry J. Leik, superintendent of Mt. McKinley National Park, reported today to Mr. Horace Albright, director of national parks. This is the first time both peaks of the great mountain have been climbed by one expedition.

News of the failure of Mr. Allen Carpe's party to complete the ascent and the loss of one of his party and possibly Mr. Carpe himself also was revealed from Mr. Leik. The message indicated that the body of Mr. Theodore Koven was found on the way down Muldrow Glacier "and clear indication that Carpe was lost in a crevice."

The party that conquered the mountain was composed of Mr. Alfred B. Lindley, Mr. Erling Estrom, a Norwegian climber, Mr. Leik and Mr. Grant Pearson, national park ranger. They carried a light movie camera and still cameras, and the usual mountain climbing gear and supplies.

SCOTS TOWN SPEEDS SLUM ELIMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scot.—The Corporation of Greenock has notified the Government, in reply to a letter urging expedition in housing work, that it is proceeding with the construction of 800 houses under its slum clearance program.

The corporation aims at increasing construction to the 1453 houses estimated as the number required.

Trail of Spick and Span Cities Left by League Board in China

Refurbishings Along Commission's Route Showed Nation in 'Party Dress' With 'Company Manners'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Manchurian Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations has left in its wake a trail of renovated Chinese towns and cities. Apprized of the commission's itinerary through China proper, the National Government instructed provincial and local authorities to clean up the route along which the members passed, and in a few days the transformation was accomplished.

Roads were repaired, buildings were whitewashed, opium dens were closed, anti-Japanese slogans were removed, and officials were instructed to don spotless uniforms.

Japanese Calm After Outbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

stock market leader, were unofficially quoted at 140 yen—off 10 from Saturday's closing.

Competent observers are convinced that the terrorist organization is confined to a handful of army and navy juniors, practically all of whom surrendered. The loyalty and obedience of the vast bulk of the army and navy appear unquestioned, and there is not considered to be any danger of widespread revolutionary disturbances.

It is understood that information now in the hands of the authorities explains the reasons for the sudden outbreak on Sunday and will be published shortly.

Martial law has not been declared and it appears to be unnecessary, as the entire nation is calm. The press unanimously deplores the outbreak, which is attributed to misguided fanatical super-patriots, and expresses complete confidence in the obedience of the army and navy.

The present Cabinet will continue pending the selection of a president of the Seiyukai.

The civil police arrested a man named Nagamitsu Kawasaki, member of a brotherhood, who shot another member named Nishida because he was convinced that Nishida had betrayed the brotherhood's plans.

Military and police are guarding the ministries, official residences and palaces. Police are guarding the financial institutions and embassies. The general impression at present is that the present phase of the extremists' program has been completed and that nothing more will happen for some time.

Mr. Inukai, who comes from Okayama, near Kobe, began his career as a journalist. For some time he was editor of the important paper, the Hochi Shimbun, until his election as deputy in the Parliament of 1890.

He won his first Cabinet post in 1898, when he joined the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet as Minister of Education. Later, in 1924, he was appointed Minister of Communications. Previously he had become leader of the Nationalist Party, an organization which was dissolved in 1922. Afterward he became head of the Kaku-shin Club, which in 1925 merged with the Seiyukai. He was elected head of the Seiyukai in 1929 in succession to Baron Tanaka.

The finest railway cars in China were carefully assembled to make up a train such as few travelers in China in recent years have seen. The commission saw a China in company dress.

Especially in North China elaborate preparations were made to impress the commission. Students were asked to make no demonstrations during their stay, and soldiers were instructed to stay out of sight of the commission's train as it passed. The antiforeign slogans which have decorated the walls of palaces in Peiping since 1928 were carefully painted out, and the original "Peking red" restored.

The Chinese people particularly enjoy "dressing up" for such visitors, and often the process of dressing up results in permanent improvements. The Monitor correspondent in 1925 observed the elaborate "clean-up campaign" in Peking in preparation for the arrival of foreign delegates to the customs conference. At that time, even the public parks were completely renovated. Improvements made in 1925 impressed Chinese as well as the foreign delegates for whom they were intended, and they have not only been maintained, but constantly added to.

It is therefore possible that the commission's tour through China may have similar permanent results which the League could hardly anticipate. Once the improvements have been made, the Chinese residents of other cities, like those of Peiping, may realize their benefit and demand their retention.

U. S. TROOPS TO QUIT CHINA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The United States 31st Infantry will be withdrawn from Shanghai during June unless unlooked for complications arise, according to high officials at the Department of State.

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Homeric..Wed. June 1 Majestic..Wed. June 15
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Sat. June 4 Britannic (M. Y.)
Adriatic...Sat. June 11 Sat. July 2
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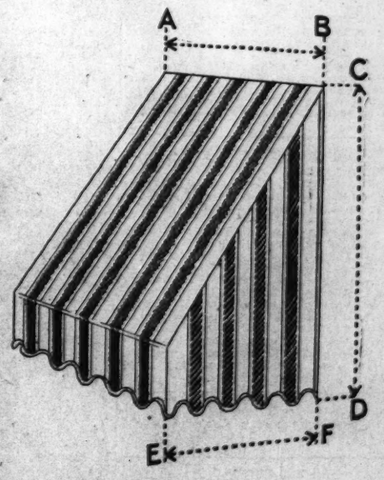

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PENTATHLON TEAM PICKED

Lieutenants Brady, Mayo and Mansfield Are Definitely Chosen

MODERN PENTATHLON STANDING

Pos	Name	Pts
1	Lieut. B. W. Brady	17
2	Lieut. C. J. Mansfield	22
*3	Lieut. R. W. Mayo	25
†4	Lieut. Helm Wilde	25
†5	Lieut. A. J. Newman	27
6	Lieut. T. J. Sands	31
7	Lieut. Dyk Meyer	34
8	Lieut. F. R. Weber	34
9	Lieut. J. A. Berry	35
10	Charles B. Smith	39
11	Marvin A. Rick	45
12	Frank H. Merrick	56

*Gained third place on first in pistol shooting. †Alternates.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 16—Five lieutenants in the United States Army will represent the United States at Los Angeles in the Olympic Games, with three of them definitely selected as the modern pentathlon team, the other two being held as reserves in case of necessary shifts.

As indicated on Friday, Lieutenants Brookner W. Brady, and Clayton J. Mansfield, whose standing as first and second men placed them high in the ranking, were the first to qualify, in spite of seventh and sixth places in the final cross-country 4000-meter run, held Saturday. Third place went to Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, by the slightest of margins, after Lieut. Helm G. Wilde, by taking second in the run, had tied him on total points at 25 each. But the victory of Mayo in the shooting tipped the scale in his favor, as Wilde had not been in first place in any event.

Lieut. Aubrey J. Newman, the auburn-haired star of the 1928 team, won the cross-country final test, with Wilde second, and this placed them on the team as alternates.

A curious feature of the event was the failure of Brady to take a single event. His record includes three seconds, in riding, shooting and swimming, and a fourth in fencing. In the final event, a wrong turn delayed him considerably, so that the best he could get was seventh place. Mansfield, with two firsts, in riding and swimming, needed his low scores, on account of his weakness with the sword in which he was eleventh. Brady was scored at 17, Mansfield at 22, Mayo and Wilde each at 25, and Newman at 27.

As in the other tests, each competitor obtained his running standing on a time basis, instead of running against each other, and the performance of Newman placed him far ahead of the others. Marvin A. Rick, a lieutenant in the New York National Guard, and a member of the New York Athletic Club, tied with Wilde for second place in time, 38 seconds behind Newman, but the performance of Wilde gave him second place. The order of the performances and the times were as follows:

	M.	S.
1. Lieut. Aubrey J. Newman	13	8
2. Lieut. Helm G. Wilde	13	46
3. Marvin A. Rick, N. Y. A. C.	13	46
4. Lieut. Richard W. Mayo	14	7
5. Charles B. Smith, Los Angeles A. C.	14	28⅘
6. Lieut. Clayton J. Mansfield	14	37⅘
7. Lieut Brookner W. Brady	14	55⅘
8. Lieut. Frederick R. Weber	14	57
9. Lieut. John T. Meyer	15	10
10. Lieut. John A. Berry	15	15
11. F. H. Merrick, University of Pennsylvania	15	32
12. Lieut. Thomas J. Sands	15	48⅘

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Albian 78½, Central S. T. 52½.
Annapolis 89 2-3, Maryland 36 1-3.
Beloit 77½, Lawrence 55½.
Bowdoin 57½, Maine 37, Bates 30½, Colby 10.
Bradley 90, Armour Tech 36.
Brooklyn College 38, St. John's 34.
Colgate 92, Brown 43.
Columbia 87½, Syracuse 47½.
De Pauw 53½, Butler 46, Ball Teachers 29, Earlham 22½, N. A. G. U. 7, Indiana State Teachers 6, Valparaiso 1, Franklin 0.
Hamilton 79, Union 47.
Harvard 71, Dartmouth 64.
Holy Cross 78½, Boston College 56½.
Idaho 83, Montana 48.
Illinois 76, Indiana 71, Purdue 26.
Kansas 89, Missouri 42.
Luther 76, La Crosse Normal 41, Columbia 23.
MacAlister 87 2-5, Hamline 43 1-3.
M. I. T. 89, Wesleyan 46.
Mississippi State 82½, Mississippi 26½.
Notre Dame 73, Pittsburgh 53.
Ohio State 74 1-3, Michigan 60 2-3.
Pennsylvania 81, Cornell 54.
Princeton 80, Yale 55.
Rensselaer P. I. 64 2-3, C. C. N. Y. 61 1-3.
R. I. State 45½, Worcester P. I. 44½.
Middleburry 34½, Mass. State 27½, Norwich 12, Trinity 7, Conn. Aggie 0.
Southern I. T. 90½, Normal 87½, Western Teachers 31½, DeKalb 8½.
Springfield 73½, Northeastern 61½.
St. Lawrence 79, Rochester 52.
Vermont 79, Montreal A. A. A. 56.
Washington 77, Oregon 54.
Washington State 71, Oregon State 60.
West Point 88½, West Virginia 37½.
Western State 106, Loyola (Chicago) 25.
Wisconsin 88, Chicago 66, Northwestern 20.

PRINCETON TO CUT PRICES

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16 (AP)—Tickets for Princeton football games will be cut in price next season, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control, announced last night. For the Yale-Princeton game at Palmer Stadium Nov. 12, the tickets will be priced at $4 instead of $5. For the major mid-season games at home two price scales will be used. In the past all seats sold for $4, but next fall only seats along the sides will be reserved and these will cost $3. A general admission rate of $1.50 will apply to all seats in the ends of the Stadium. The Cornell and Navy games Oct. 15 and 22 will be affected by this alteration in prices. Tickets to other games will be $1 instead of $1.50 and $2 as in the past.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 6, Harvard 2.
Colgate 7, Springfield 6.
Dartmouth 15, M. I. T. 0.
Johns Hopkins 12, Washington College 0.
Maryland 5, Penn State 1.
New Hampshire 4, Boston 0.
Pennsylvania 2, Cornell 1.
Rutgers 9, New York 4.
St. Johns 5, Swarthmore 1.
Stevens Tech 7, Lehigh 1.
Syracuse 11, Hobart 0.
Tufts 5, Williams 4.
West Point 11, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Yale 8, Princeton 5.

POLISH STAR IN FINAL

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—Jadwiga Jendrajowska, Polish tennis star who defeated Helen M. Jacobs Friday in an early round of the Berlin tennis championships, today advanced to the final round, where she will meet Hilda Krahwinkel of Germany, runner-up to Cecilie Cilli Aussem at the Wimbledon championships last year.

UNIQUE SPORTS RECORD

BUENOS AIRES, May 16 (By U. P.)—A new form of athletic record was set up yesterday by Christian Christensen, a Dane, when he covered one mile roller skating, one mile rowing, one mile walking, one mile on a bicycle, one mile running and one mile swimming all in a total of time of 1h. 13m. 7s.

ITALY LEADS 2 TO 0

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Italy's Davis Cup stars won both of the opening singles matches in the third round series against Spain yesterday. A. Giorgio de Stefani defeated Enrique Mayer, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3 and Giovanni Palmieri conquered Antonio Juanico, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

SARAZEN AND BURKE WIN

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 16 (AP)—Gene Sarazen and Billy Burke swamped Jerome D. Travers and Johnny Farrell, 9 and 8, in a 36-hole exhibition golf foursome at the Upper Montclair Country Club, Travers' home course, yesterday. Travers played well after a shaky start in the morning round.

Purdue Shatters Hopes of Hoosiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16—The University of Minnesota baseball team made amends for its defeat Friday by roundly trouncing the University of Chicago 13 to 3, here Saturday. With Capt. David Beauchaine '32 leading the onslaught, Minnesota secured the game with eight runs in the second inning. Beauchaine made four hits in five times at bat, scored twice and batted in four. One of his hits was a homer. Minnesota's lefthander, Marvin Shelso '32, held Chicago to eight hits, two coming in the ninth. The Gophers fielded faultlessly, twice stopping rallies with double plays.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	x	13	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	4

Batteries—Shelso and Shannon for Minnesota; Page, Henshaw and Howard for Chicago. Umpires—Penas and O'Shea. Time—1h. 59m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 16—Purdue University's baseball team shattered Indiana's hopes for a Conference championship by handing the Hoosiers their second defeat of the season here, Saturday, 7 to 4.

Purdue's supremacy came at bat, where the Boilermakers touched C. A. Wright '32 for 10 hits, while W. M. Griffin '34 held the "Hoosiers" to six. Paul Moss '33, Purdue third baseman, was the best batter of the day with a three-base hit and three singles in four official times at bat. Wright was best for Indiana with a triple.

The feature of the game came in the second inning, when Indiana completed a triple play, Wright to R. F. Haussman '33, second baseman, to H. A. Koening '33, first baseman. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	—	7	10	4
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—	4	6	5

Batteries—Griffin and Fehring; Wright and Rea. Umpires—Jensen and Jensen. Time—2h 58m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., May 16—Scoring both its runs in the ninth inning, the University of Wisconsin defeated the University of Iowa in Big Ten Conference baseball game here Saturday, 2 to 1. William Ricke '33 was reached by Wisconsin for only four hits, three of which were made by D. W. Olson '34. N. A. Pacetti '33 held Iowa to seven hits.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	4	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	7	1

Batteries—Pacetti and Griswold; Ricke and Schmidt. Umpire—T. P. Schuler. Time—1h. 55m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 16—University of Illinois squared accounts with Northwestern University by capturing the return game of their series, 6 to 4, at Roycemore Field here Saturday. The Illini, gathering seven hits from the delivery of two Wildcat pitchers, were aided by five local errors. G. A. Mills '32, veteran pitcher for the visitors, held the Wildcats to five scattered hits after relieving D. N. Smith '33 in the first inning. The latter got into trouble by walking three batters and then allowing a single that scored two runs. Smart base running by E. E. Tryban '32, shortstop, enabled the Illini to tie the score at 4-all in the fourth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—	6	7	2
Northwestern	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	6	5

Batteries—Smith, Mills and Chervinko; Harris, Farber and Potter.

PENN CREWS FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 16 — Coach "Rusty" Callow's University of Pennsylvania crews provided the feature of the regatta here Saturday, winning three of the four scheduled events, the lightweight, freshman and varsity. Pre-race varsity predictions favored U. S. Naval Academy or Harvard, but Penn outfought both to finish with a margin of a couple of feet ahead of Harvard or whatever margin three-tenths of a second might provide. Navy caught a "crab" and finished two and one-half lengths back of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology trailed five lengths. The times for the one and three-quarter-mile course were: Pennsylvania, 8m. 43s; Harvard, 8m. 43.3s.; Navy, 8m. 55.4s., and Tech, 9m. 3.4s. The order and times for the other races follow: Lightweights — Pennsylvania, 6m. 50.6s.; Navy, 6m. 51.9s.; Tech, 7m. 1.8s. Freshmen—Pennsylvania, 8m. 54.9s; Navy, 8m. 57.3s.; Tech, 9m. 16.1s. Junior varsity —Navy, 8m. 38s.; Harvard, 8m. 46.8s.; Pennsylvania, 8m. 53.4s.; Tech, 9m. 7s.

CABOT WINS CLOSE RACE

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Charley Cabot of New Haven, Conn., yesterday won the annual Albany-to-New York motorboat race. Cabot piloted his outboard craft down the 132-mile course in the Hudson River in the new record time of 2h. 56m. 39s. He crossed the finish line only one second ahead of Kenneth Mackenzie, 18-year-old New Haven high schoolboy. Both drove as professionals. The first amateur to finish was Edgar Greason of New York City who was timed in 3h. 8m. 3s. in third place. The first three finishers all bettered the former course record of 3h. 10m. set by Wade (Red) Woodworth of Northwestern University last year.

BRAVES MOVE NEARER CUBS

Tribe Within One Game of Leaders—Cardinals, Reds Advance

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	18	9	.667
Boston	18	9	.640
Cincinnati	16	15	.516
St. Louis	14	15	.483
Philadelphia	13	14	.481
New York	9	12	.429
Brooklyn	10	15	.400
Pittsburgh	8	15	.348

RESULTS MAY 14

Boston 7, Chicago 6.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York at Pittsburgh (postponed).

RESULTS MAY 15

New York 9, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 8, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 6.

The fast pace set by the Boston Braves and the improved showing of the Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals were the outstanding features of last week's National League race, including Saturday's games. The Braves closed the gap between themselves and the leading Chicago Cubs, until now only one full game separates those two teams. Cincinnati recently took possession of third place in the standing, and the Phillies, who were third one week ago, dropped into the second division. The St. Louis Cardinals climbed into the first division and will probably remain there.

The Cubs and Braves both won three games and lost two for the seven days, but the Tribe triumphed on Sunday while the leaders were losing. Hornsby's club has done well since the season opened, despite mishaps to several of its stars. Warneke has been the outstanding pitcher. The Braves are hitting the ball hard and timely, behind excellent pitching. Although picked to finish deep in the second division, the Tribe threatens to have something to say about the winning of the National League pennant.

Cincinnati's record for the week was four victories and three defeats. Babe Herman, Ernie Lombardi and Chick Hafey are pounding the ball. All three are newcomers to the Cincinnati club and they have made it a strong first-division organization. Sixty-seven hits scored 24 runs for the Reds during the seven days. Their pitchers limited opponents to 26 runs.

The Cardinals had a record of five victories in seven games, the best in the National League for the week. Gabby Street's club made the high total of 81 safe hits and scored 40 runs. Its pitching has not been very remarkable, though it has been good at times. Pepper Martin is still out of the game, but his return is expected quite soon. Jimmy Collins has won the first-base job, with Bottomley still on the bench.

At least two clubs in the second division are not playing up to standard. The Giants are much better than their position shows and they are certain to climb before long. Brooklyn and Pittsburgh appear lower than they should be. The Phillies are leading the last four clubs, with their powerful attack functioning to perfection.

FRANCE LEADS 2 TO 1

AUTEUIL, France, May 16 (AP)—France took a 2-to-1 lead over the United States in their special team tennis match yesterday, winning the doubles. Christian Boussus and Andre Merlin teamed up to win a four-set duel from Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—1. The opening singles matches Saturday were split, Merlin defeating Wood 8—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1 and Mangin winning by default from Marcel Bernard who met with a mishap while leading two sets to one, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6. In a special exhibition mixed doubles match, Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Paul Feret defeated Murel Thomas of England and René de Buzelet, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Moody was in excellent form and more than upheld her end of the winning side. The series, played along Davis Cup lines, is being contested at the Roland Garros Stadium. Wood and Mangin represent the International Tennis Club of New York, and the Frenchmen the Racing Club of France.

FOURTEEN AMERICANS ENTER

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Fourteen Americans are among the 253 golfers entered for the British open championship at Sandwich, June 6, including Tommy Armour, winner of the crown last year at Carnoustie. Other prominent American players entered are MacDonald Smith and Gene Sarazen. The remainder of the American field is composed of six amateurs living in England, including the Sweeney brothers of Oxford University, Stuart Scheftel and Douglas Grant, Walter Pursey of Seattle, Joshua Crane of Brookline, Mass.; Gordon Smith of Palm Beach, Fla.; Ross Thompson of Uniontown, Penna., and Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, Ohio. Walter C. Hagen, four times winner of the British open, who had told friends he was planning to seek the title again, was not among the entries.

AUSTRALIA IN ZONE FINAL

HAVANA, May 16 (AP)—Australia's Davis Cup team made a clean sweep of the North American zone semifinal matches with Cuba, winning both of the concluding singles matches yesterday. With the series already clinched, the Australians substituted Clifford Sproule for Jack Crawford in one of yesterday's matches, Harry O. Hopman playing the other. Hopman made the score 4 to 0 by trouncing Ricardo Morales, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, and Sproule walloped the Cuban singles champion, Gustavo Vollmer, in equally convincing fashion, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. The Australian doubles combination of Crawford and Hopman won in four sets from Vollmer and Morales, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

POLAND WINS, 4 TO 1

WARSAW, Poland, May 16 (AP)—Poland completed its Davis Cup conquest of Holland yesterday in the final two singles matches to take the series 4 matches to 1 and enter the third round of European play, where it will meet England. Tloczynski defeated Hughams 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 and Matts Stolarow won from Hans Cummeren 6—4, 6—2, 8—7, 4—6, 6—4. Holland won the doubles Saturday.

BETTERS OWN TIME

ST. LOUIS, May 16 (AP)—Jimmy Owen of Maplewood, Mo., broke his own unofficial world's interscholastic record for the 100-yard dash by sprinting the distance in 9.6s. at the St. Louis County High School track and field meet, here Saturday. He was clocked at 9.7s. at the state meet at Columbia a week ago Saturday, clipping 1s. off the record held by seven runners.

HALL DEFEATS BELL

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., won the North Side singles tennis championship yesterday, trouncing R. Berkeley Bell of New York in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Bell had one of his most erratic days.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Georgia 4, Alabama Poly 4.
Penn M. C. 8, Army 5.
Yale 23, Princeton 3.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Harvard 4, Princeton 0.

State Nine Holds Lead of Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., May 16—Defeating University of Idaho, 4 to 3, State College of Washington baseball team retained the top position in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. In the second inning O. L. Arbelbide '34, singled and Melvin Lee '32, walked, both scoring on a home run by O. F. Erickson '33. A long single by P. J. Sarboe '34 in the sixth inning scored Melvin Lee '32 for the winning run. Idaho scored two runs in the fourth inning when Earl Williams '34 doubled with two on base. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wash. State	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	—	4	4	3
Idaho	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	5	1

Batteries—Irvine, Estill and McKay; Spiers, Swanson, Lacy and Schutte. Umpire—J. J. Altman. Time—1h. 50m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 16—Oregon State College evened up the baseball series with the University of Washington by taking a 7-to-2 victory here Saturday.

Washington outhit the Beavers, 8 to 7, but sparkling play by the Oregon State infield saved their pitcher, Walter Woodward '32, on many occasions. Washington played a poor fielding game; an error at second base on an easy ground ball allowed two men to score after two were out in the sixth. Woodward followed with a hit that scored another and put the game safe for Oregon State.

Woodward blanked the Huskies in all excepting the first inning when wo hits and two errors gave Washington its only two runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	x	—	7	7	2
U. of Wash.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	8	7

Batteries — Woodward and Keema; O'Brien, Gourlay and Hartnett. Umpire—Buerke, Portland. Time—2h. 18m.

UNITED STATES WINS, 5 TO 0

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16 (AP)—The United States made a clean sweep of its Davis Cup tennis series with Mexico, winning yesterday the two final singles matches. Francis X. Shields defeated Eduardo Mestre, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0, after H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. had won from Ricardo Tapia, 6—4, 5—7, 10—12, 8—6, 6—3. In the doubles Saturday John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. defeated Ricardo Tapia and Alfonso Unda, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 9—7. In a desperate effort to halt the march of the Americans, the Mexicans teamed their star player, Tapia, with Unda instead of playing Eduardo Mestre. Tapia was the outstanding player of the match and with his partner fought a gruelling final set, trying hard to follow up their victory in the third set, but wore down under the strain.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Dartmouth 6½, Pennsylvania 2½.
Detroit C. C. 10½, Mich. State 7½.
Georgetown 5, Harvard 4.
Georgetown 5, Dartmouth 4.
Holy Cross 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Pennsylvania 5, West Point 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Notre Dame 2.
Princeton 5½, Harvard 3½.
Princeton 8½, Holy Cross ½.
Williams 3, Cornell 1.
Williams 3, Colgate 1.
Yale 9½, Alumni 2½.

YALE TICKETS LOWER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16 (AP)—Reduction in the price of tickets for Yale's major football games next fall was announced yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association. Tickets for the Princeton and Harvard games were lowered from $5 to $4, for the Dartmouth game from $4 to 3, and for the contest with the University of Chicago from $4 to $2. The price of the Army game will remain at $4.

DENMARK COMPLETES VICTORY

COPENHAGEN, May 16 (AP) — Denmark completed its Davis Cup series with Yugoslavia Saturday by taking one of the final two singles matches for a 4-to-1 victory. Denmark will meet Japan at Copenhagen in the third round of European zone play June 5.

COLUMBIA CREW WINS

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The Columbia varsity crew, beaten in its two previous starts by Annapolis and Yale, Saturday won from the New York Athletic Club eight over a mile-and-a-half course on the Harlem by seven lengths. The losers' time was 7m. 32s.

J. F. Wood, British 10-Mile Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—America will see an extraordinarily tenacious runner, with theories of his own and sufficient stamina to carry them into practice, if J. F. Wood, Britain's new 10-mile track champion, is included in the Olympic team for Los Angeles. Wood, who is a member of the Heriot's Former Pupils Athletic Club, won the 10-mile title for 1932 in the fastest time that has been made for this event since the war—52m. 1-5s. The record for the championships is 51m. 31 2-5s., by S. Thomas of Ranelagh Harriers, away back in 1888, nine years after the race was instituted. Thomas also won in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and in the last of those years he was credited with the second fastest return, 51m. 37s.

The only occasions upon which 52m. has been "broken" since then are in 1903, when the great Alfred Shrubb of South London Harriers, gained the third of his four consecutive wins; in 1905, when A. Aldridge of Highgate Harriers, was successful; and in 1913 when E. Glover of Hallamshire Harriers, was the victor. Until this year, the best post-war effort was 52m. 4s. by little Ernest Harper of Hallamshire Harriers, in 1926.

Scotland's champion did not impress the critics as a likely victor when he began his little spurts early in the 1932 race at Birmingham. A chilly wind was blowing, rain and sleet fell intermittently. But the diminutive Wood held somehow onto the lead which he established at the very start. Occasionally J. A. Burns, of Birchfield Harriers—the British four-mile champion—would go by; but Wood never let him get more than half a lap ahead. Burns ran the usual steady sort of race that spells success over 10 miles; Wood, on the other hand, moved along in a series of fast bursts, punctuated by slower periods in which he lost whatever ground he had just previously gained. He made a point of being ahead at the end of each mile, including the tenth, and he carried out this admirable plan by virtue of his amazing stamina and a grim determination that was inspiring to watch. He runs all the time with the action of a man finishing a race, which leaves spectators with an underestimate of his physical reserves. Altogether, an individualist of the track. Burns finished second in 52m. 5 3-5s. and J. T. Holden of Tipton Harriers (10-mile champion of the Midland Counties) was third in 52m. 42 2-5s.

YANKEES GAIN ON SENATORS

Joe McCarthy's Club Now Only 1½ Games Behind Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	19	6	.760
New York	16	6	.727
Cleveland	18	11	.621
Detroit	14	10	.583
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis	12	17	.414
Chicago	7	18	.280
Boston	4	20	.167

RESULTS MAY 14

Washington 6, Detroit 4.
New York 6, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 6, Boston 0.

RESULTS MAY 15

New York 5, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 1, Washington 0.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 9, Boston 2.

The Washington Senators and New York Yankees, the two clubs who are battling for the lead in the American League pennant race, are separated by only 1½ games, including Saturday's contests. The Senators hold first place, but Joe McCarthy's Yanks are coming fast and may replace the Capital City team before the end of the week. Cleveland is holding grimly to third place, but hasn't threatened either New York or Washington to any great extent. Detroit completes the first division. Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston form the lower half of the junior circuit.

Washington's record for the week was an impressive one, with 38 hits chasing 22 runs across the plate. The Senators won four games without a defeat, but were stopped on Sunday by the St. Louis Browns. Myer, Cronin and Reynolds are playing great ball for the Senators, but so is the rest of the team for that matter. Joe Judge has been playing a brilliant game around first base. The Yanks played three contests during the seven days and won all of them. Twenty-seven hits were made in the three games and 19 runs were scored. McCarthy's club is pressing the Senators and will continue to do so. Bill Dickey is hitting the ball hard.

Cleveland won three out of four games. The Indians have won 18 games to date in league competition, two more than the Yankees, but the defeat column explains why they are only third. Wes Ferrell is pitching remarkable ball, although the Yankees beat him on Sunday. The Tribe certainly can hit that ball hard. Detroit won only one contest during the week and therefore lost ground in the first-division race. The Tigers, however, are doing well with a young infield, balanced by the return to form of Charlie Gehringer.

Connie Mack's Athletics won three out of four and led the league in base hits with 46. They also scored the most runs, 26. Fifth place is much too low in the standing for the A's. They will climb when the time comes. The Browns are not far behind the Athletics and will be troublesome as the season progresses.

There isn't much difference between Chicago and Boston. Both clubs have shown little or no strength to date and seem destined to stage a battle of their own for seventh place.

Eli and Columbia Nines Win Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16—Yale clung to its first-place position in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing by defeating Cornell University here Saturday by a score of 4 to 1. John J. Broaca '34, pitched for the Eli and was in great form, holding the visitors to three hits.

Cornell's run came in the fourth inning when two of the three hits were bunched along with a sacrifice. Walter A. Sereysky '32, Cornell pitcher, really deserved a better result, having held the Eli to seven hits. The three Yale runs in the fourth came on three hits, three sacrifices and costly infield errors.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	x	—	4	7	1
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	3	2

Batteries—Broaca and Maine; Sereysky and Pasto. Umpires—Barry and Skelly. Time—1h. 58m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 16—Columbia did not find Dartmouth very difficult in baseball and the Lion won an Eastern Intercollegiate League game by a 12-to-4 score to take undisputed possession of second place. Raymond F. White '33 went the distance for the visitors and limited Dartmouth to five scattered hits while his mates were enjoying two big innings during which they scored 10 runs.

In the third inning with two out, a close decision at first base started Columbia on a hitting rally and four produced as many runs. When White and John W. Balquist '32 led off with hits in the next inning, Arthur R. Boisseau '33 was taken from the game and Robert J. Miller '34 substituted. Miller passed three men and granted two more hits, including a triple by T. F. McLaughlin '32 with the bases full, accounting for six runs. The score by innings.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	0	—	12	15	1
Dartmouth	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—	4	5	4

Batteries—White and Siergiej for Columbia; Boisseau, Miller and Weeman, Foley for Dartmouth. Umpires—Cardella and Kelleher. Time—3h. 11m.

STANFORD SWIMMER BREAKS U. S. MARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., May 16—John F. McKelvey '32 broke two United States swimming records Saturday at the first annual Stanford swimming relay carnival. Swimming in a 20-yard pool, McKelvey set a new time of 17.6s. for the 40-yard freestyle. The former record of 17.8s. was set by A. H. Schwartz '30 of Northwestern in Salt Lake City on Feb. 19, 1929.

In his second record attempt of the day McKelvey negotiated the 50-yard freestyle in 22.5s., breaking the former record of 22.8s. set by John Weismuller at Chicago on Jan. 8, 1925.

The Stanford star led his team to an overwhelming victory in the relays. The Indian varsity scored 25 points. The Athens Club of Oakland and Los Angeles Junior College were tied for second place with nine points each. The Stanford freshmen scored one point, while the Olympic Club swimmers failed to score.

McKelvey's record times will be entered in the swimming annals only as "noteworthy performances." Since the 40 and 50-yard freestyles are not nationally recognized swimming distances.

Washington Team Defeats Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Oregon, May 16—The University of Washington track team defeated the University of Oregon team, 77 to 54, in a dual meet here Saturday. The Purple and Gold aggregation took an early lead in the contest and were only tied once and then for but a short time. The lemon and green team was the stronger in the short distance races, but lost the meet through the inability to score in the field events and in the longer races.

H. J. Allen '33, Oregon three-event man, was the star of the afternoon. Allen placed first in the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 11in., tied for second in the high jump at 5 ft. 11in., and took second in the high hurdles to score a total of 11 points.

Edward Genung '32, captain of the Washington team, was outstanding for the visitors, gaining a first place in the quarter-mile and in the half-mile races. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Biedsoe, Washington; Bale, Oregon, second; Pederson, Washington, third. Time—10.2s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Starr, Oregon; Bale, Oregon, second; Pederson, Washington, third. Time—26.6s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by Genung, Washington; Marrs, Oregon, second; Holman, Oregon, third. Time—50s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Genung, Washington; Dolloff, Oregon, second; Rhuddy, Washington, third. Time—1m. 59.8s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Rhuddy, Washington; Webber, Washington, second; Hunter, Oregon, third. Time—4m. 26.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Harrell, Washington; Corbin, Washington, second; Gray, Oregon, third. Time—9m. 56.4s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by McCoy, Oregon; Allen, Oregon, second; Bracken, Washington, third. Time—15.4s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Bracken, Washington; Holman, Oregon, second; Garrett, Washington, third. Time—25.8s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Washington. Winning team—Webber, Condon, Gaber and Genung. Time—3h. 22.6s.

Running High Jump—Won by Dunn, Washington; Allen, Oregon, and Palmer, Oregon, tied for second place. Height—6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Allen, Oregon; Palmer, Oregon, and Rosenquist, Washington, tied for second. Distance—23ft. 11in.

Pole Vault—Won by Arthaud, Washington; Kelliher, Oregon, second; McCoy, Oregon, third. Height—12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Bell, Washington; Meader, Washington, second; Hall, Oregon, third. Distance—48ft. 10¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by England, Washington; Bell, Washington, second; Clark, Oregon, third. Distance—134ft. 11in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Edwards, Oregon; Calmer, Washington, second; Palmer, Oregon, third. Distance—197ft.

WOMEN'S DISCUS RECORD BETTERED

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 16 (AP)—An American record for women was broken as more than a score of feminine stars of the Missouri Valley district competed here Saturday in the qualifying meet for the 1932 Olympics.

Miss Ruth Osborn of Shelbyville, Mo., tossed the discus 108 feet 2¼ inches to better the American record of 107ft. 6in., established by Miss Caroline Low in 1929.

Miss Osborn, still in high school, then won the eight-pound shotput at 36ft., 9¼ in., the javelin at 102ft. 6in., and the baseball throw at 242ft. 2½in.

But it was little Miss Lucille Douglass, of Senath, Mo., who won the crowd. Miss Douglass won the high jump at 5ft. 1⅜ in., within a quarter of an inch of the American record and greater than her height. She then placed first in the broad jump with a leap of 17ft. 5in.

FOOTBALL TICKETS REDUCED

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has voted to reduce prices on five of the eight football games which the Harvard varsity team will play next fall. By agreement with Yale the Harvard-Yale tickets will be reduced from $5 to $4. The Brown game will be $3 as compared with $3 when they met last in 1927. The Buffalo and New Hampshire prices will be $1 as compared with $2 for the early games last year. The Pennsylvania State price will be $2 for reserved seats and $1 for admission as compared with $3 for the Texas game last year. The varsity schedule and prices for reserved seats: Oct. 1—Buffalo, $1; 8—New Hampshire, $1; 15—Penn State, $2; 22—Dartmouth, $4; 29—Brown, $2; Nov. 5—U. S. Military Academy, $4; 12—Holy Cross, $2; 19

Ways to See National Parks Vary With Desire and Ability Of the Individual Traveler

Of Late Years, the Sagebrusher, With His Own Car and Camping Equipment, Has Had the Best of It, but Low Fares Now Favor Railroads

YOUR AMERICAN CARAVAN
Nineteenth of 20 Articles, appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In 1922 the Parkway Gongawares decided to visit some of the national parks in Mr. Gongaware's four-cylinder Maxwell. This was in January. In April the trip was postponed for the third time because the arrangements were still incomplete. In May they started, loaded to the "gunnels" with camping equipment, canned goods, much clothing and thoughts of camp lore, road information, emergency measures and mingled hope and doubt.

They crossed the continent through a succession of harrowing experiences concerned with camp sites, automobile breakdowns, unimproved highways, infrequent gas stations and what not. They returned to the East a bit grimy, a bit weary, unutterably happy and with greatly shrunken equipment. They had, by traveling as sagebrushers, saved considerable in the way of railroad fares and hotel bills and, furthermore, they had participated in a grand adventure. The trip took them three months.

That was 10 years ago. Today, let us say, Mr. Gongaware comes home some Saturday noon.

"Helen," says he to his lady, "I've got a month's vacation. Let's run about to the national parks."

"Suits me," agrees Helen. "Wait until I get my coat."

So, while Helen is adding those finishing touches which getting her coat entails, Parkway is turning off the oil burner and electric refrigerator, locking the bulkhead door and getting a neighbor to look after the cat. By nightfall they are 150 miles on their journey.

Spur-of-the-Moment Fun

Exaggerated? Probably. But by no means impossible. The average parks visitor may not take off so impulsively; but he could if he cared to—and wouldn't it be fun?

Generally speaking, tourists to the national parks are grouped into four classes: (1) The dude, who comes by rail, stops at the hotels, and "sees" the parks from a hotel bus; (2) the semidude, who comes by rail or touring car, stops at the hotel or in the lodges and tours the park in his own car or the hotel buses; (3) the sagebrusher, who comes in his own car, brings his own linen and cooking utensils or not as he sees fit, puts up at the housekeeping cabins, and frequently patronizes the cafeterias, and (4) the supersagebrusher, who comes in his own car, with his own tent or trailer, and with full equipment for the independent existence of the camper-out.

The tourists who use the railroads this year will find that on most routes excursion fares to the parks have been made so reasonable that in many cases it is more economical to travel by rail than by highway. On some lines, passenger tariffs are lower than for a great many years in the history of railroad tourist travel.

Furthermore, it cannot be denied that, since much of the early development of several of the parks was due to the activities of the railroads and subsidiary companies operating hotels, lodges, sight-seeing bus lines and other facilities, it is to these facilities that tourists may naturally turn for the last word in touring comfort.

Thus the inducements are very strong for the nominal sagebrusher to don the glad rags of the dude this year and travel de luxe. Preparations? Hardly more are necessary than for a Bostonian's week-end in the White Mountains, save that a book of travelers' checks is essential.

Needs Only a Letter

A telephone call or a letter to the passenger traffic agent of any line serving the region in which the favored park or parks may be found will call forth an itinerary routed more skillfully than the most careful planning of the layman might produce. And, since such planning is done by experts whose services are gratuitous, the message of the railroads to those planning western trips might well be: "Let George do it." That is: Let the railroad travel experts tell you how to go, where to stop and what to wear.

But there is still another service available to the traveler, which might be referred to as superplanning. This is rendered by the travel bureau operating independent of but in coöperation with the railroads and steamship lines, and in connection with automobile clubs and nation-wide gas service stations.

Despite the added ease of travel afforded by the railroads there remains the obvious fact, however, that a preponderant majority of tourists to the national parks are propelled by gasoline.

Suppose, then, that the Parkway Gongawares decide to spend their vacation in one or more of the national parks as sagebrushers. Their first consideration, in such an event, would be a matter of their individual preferences, rather than of counting the cost.

If they are out-of-doors people whose enjoyment of the adventure of "roughing it" overbalances the discomforts of cold nights under canvas, chilly mornings, breezy "dining rooms," and the usual hazards of camp making, they would no doubt get the greatest satisfaction from the parks as Class 4 tourists as listed above. For the average camper, however, there is no financial advantage in traveling this way, since the cost of equipment in most cases would be about as great as the cost of overnight cabins and accommodations furnished by park concessionaires.

Equipment? Suit Yourself

Equipment would vary with the taste of the camper. Trailers range in price from about $125 to $800. They enable the traveler to make camp with greater ease, to tour with automobiles free from luggage, and many of them have food compartments and cooking facilities which are nearly as complete and handy as a kichenette. They may be detached from the automobile when camp is established, leaving the car free for sight-seeing.

On a long trip, however, it must be confessed, many automobile operators find them irksome, for however well they may trail behind, the driver is conscious of a sense of responsibility for their behavior and after a few thousand miles may begin to feel somewhat as the Ancient Mariner must have felt toward the albatross hung about his neck. Nevertheless, one newspaper man hauled a trailer some 20,000 miles with no untoward adventure, and met on his travels other trailer travelers with similar stories.

The tent quipment is feasible for a small party, but is considered hardly advisable for travelers with no camping experience. It is no small matter to choose just the equipment that will fit the running boards and tonneau of a car, but many hundreds of park visitors accomplish it, and some of the ingenious contrivances seen in the camping grounds are worthy a story in themselves. Most reputable dealers in camping goods have salesmen who specialize in outfitting automobile campers. The cost for the tent equipment ranges from $100 to $300.

Camping Not Always Ideal

It should be explained, however, tha tthe national parks, with a few exceptions, do not offer ideal camping conditions. If one's purpose in visiting the national parks is primarily to spend a vacation "roughing it," he would do far better to pass by the parks and push into the national forests where camp sites are numerous and uncrowded. In its endeavor to retain great wilderness areas in the parks, the National Park Service has been forced to restrain camping to certain designated sites.

Early in the season most of the sites are delightful, but as the season wears on, and campers come and go, the wear and tear of many feet and many camps have a tendency to remove from camping its chiefest attractions, i. e., the clean green of grassy carpets and the sense of remoteness from crowds.

Today there remains another way for the sagebrusher to travel. He may stick a few blankets in his automobile trunk, along with his extra clothing, turn the key to his town house and start off in his car with assurance that in whatever town night finds him he will be sure to find either private homes where tourists are accommodated, tourists camps, or hotels, with rates ranging from as low as 50 cents per person per night to regular hotel de luxe rates.

Probably the average overnight camp charge, however, is about $1 for each person on the way to the parks. Housekeeping cabins within the parks may be obtained for about $2 a day, with extra charges for bedding, firewood, cooking utensils, and additional members of the party.

Cost Within Reach

While general costs for the parks tour vary as greatly as do the standards of its visitors, it is safe to say that with a party of four traveling to the parks at the rate of 300 miles each day, dining in good but not ostentatious restaurants, stopping occasionally at hotels but usually at overnight camps, and spending modest amounts for souvenirs and "extra-curricular" adventures, $5 a day for each person in the party is not an unreasonable estimate.

Perhaps the scale of prices as fixed by the Government covering the different services of park concessionaires may seem high to many who are not conversant with the history of the parks, but to date with very few exceptions the concessionaires have been most consistent in operating at a loss.

Long haulage of supplies; the general shortness of the tourist season; the fluctuating tastes of park visitors; and innumerable other special problems peculiar to the national park catering industry contribute to making the lot of the park concessionaire anything but easy.

The concession policy of the National Park Service is in itself an intricate problem. By an act of Congress approved Aug. 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant the use of land in these areas for the purpose of providing accommodations and conveniences for the public within the park areas as follows:

". . . He (Secretary of the Interior) may also grant privileges, leases, and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments, and other reservations herein provided for, but for periods not exceeding 20 years; and no natural curiosities, wonders, or objects of interest shall be leased, rented, or granted to anyone on such terms as to interfere with free access to them by the public. . . ."

Tourists Well Protected

The method of operating the various facilities in the parks, such as hotels, restaurants, transportation agencies, etc., since the establishment of the parks to date has been by entering into contracts with individuals and with companies providing for the furnishing of such facilities as are deemed necessary, in the judgment of the director of the National Park Service, to meet adequately the needs of the visiting public to the parks.

No appropriations have ever been made by Congress providing for the operation of such facilities by the Government, and therefore private capital has thus been resorted to to install the needed facilities. These contracts rigidly protect the Government and the public. They provide that the hotel, the camp, the automobile line, or other enterprise shall be run and kept up in a safe, adequate way, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and the tourists.

Any person or company licensed in this way to operate a business in the parks enters into the contract with the understanding that Congress intends that the park shall be preserved in its natural state; that no private interests are allowed to operate in it except for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Every operator must agree not to commit any waste, or to mar, alter, or destroy any timber or mineral deposit or any natural curiosity, or to injure any of the birds or wild animals. There are, of course, many other conditions, all of them fair, which operators must observe. For example, no service to tourists can be charged for at more than the regular tariff of rates and fees as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

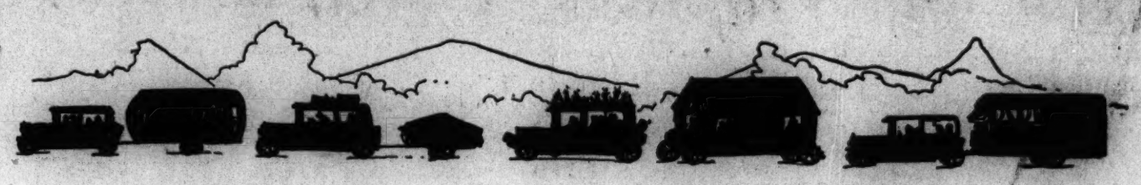
Government Gets Slice

In return for these permits to operate in the parks, the Government is paid each season a sum determined by a flat percentage of the gross receipts; or, occasionally, the Government's share of an operator's receipts is set on a sliding scale. Under this plan private operators have invested about $35,000,000 in providing park utilities for the use of tourists.

No exclusive operating privileges are granted in the parks. However, in order to protect the operators, who are required under their contracts to furnish adequate accommodations and uniform service during the entire park seasons, regardless of the number of visitors touring the parks, it has been the policy of the Interior Department not to duplicate contracts for any particular service where the operator satisfactorily meets the needs of the public in his particular field.

Contracts are granted as a result of negotiations, during which a full and complete investigation is made as to the ability, financial and otherwise, of the applicant to provide adequate facilities meeting the requirements of the department as well as the visiting public.

A Place to Park Is 'Home Sweet Home' to Them



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Your American Caravan Somewhat in Caricature but Fundamentally as It Is, Even to the Chap Who Grows His Vegetables Atop His Car. "Grow as You Go" Is His Slogan.

Reorganization Of Taxes Sought For Mauritius

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The little sugar-growing island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean will have drastic cuts made in its expenditure if the present British Government acts upon recommendations made by an official commission in its report.

This commission was appointed by the former Labor Administration in Whitehall. The commissioners, Sir Ivo D. Elliott and Mr. N. G. Loughnane, find the financial troubles which have arisen in Mauritius are due not so much to the low prices of sugar as to the high indebtedness of the estates. They propose to reduce the cost of administration by a third so as to relieve burdens upon industry. To effect this they recommend drastic economies in all Government departments.

In the matter of taxation the commissioners remark, "We feel that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that taxation in Mauritius is in inverse order of capacity to pay. A system which takes 40 rupees from the peasant's exiguous income of 400 rupees and less than 4000 rupees from the rich man's income of 50,000 rupees is self-condemned. Either the poor are grossly overtaxed or the rich are undertaxed. Both conclusions, however, are possible and we think correct."

Spain's Pretender Declares Against Liberal Tendency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Carlist Pretender to the Throne of Spain, Alfonso Carlos de Bourbon, has addressed a letter to the Supreme National Council of Traditionalist Communion declaring that any rights of succession to the Throne of Spain can devolve only on one who will accept "traditionalist principles," namely, supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church and firm opposition to all liberal tendencies.

No mention is made in this document of the recent monarchist manifesto which received prominent notice in the foreign press. It is no longer even an open secret that these documents were delivered for dissemination by Count de Vallellano, the ex-King's general agent in Spain.

The general opinion is that the proclamations were issued with the consent of the high parties interested as a "ballon d'essai" and the somewhat feeble denials proclaim the desire not to offend and implicate innocent supporters. As the Government is apparently acquainted with the facts, it is not clear why Count de Vallellano has not been arrested under the law for the defense of the republic, unless it is taken for granted that the documents are genuine.

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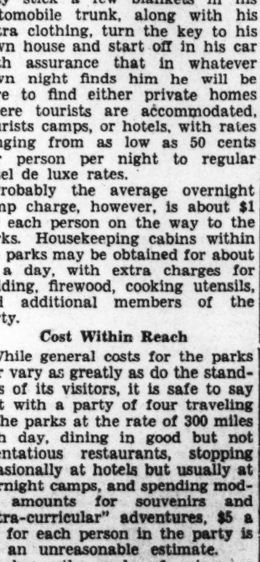

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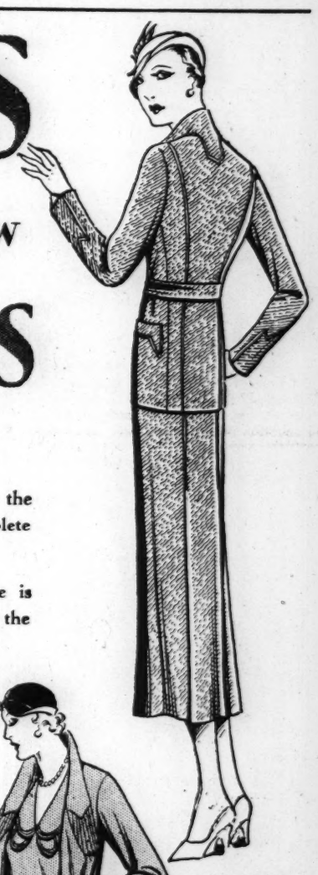

THE Barker Fashion Salons provide an accurate index to the season's fashions and especially just now when stocks are replete with everything new for the brighter days ahead.
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LATE MARKET RALLY CANCELS EARLY LOSSES

Some Industrials Record Moderate Net Gains—Closing Firm

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—A late rally canceled earlier losses in today's stock market, and the closing tone was firm.

Rails reduced or eliminated their declines, and an assortment of industrials and utilities showed moderate net gains.

Santa Fe, which had been down 2½, erased its loss. Eastman, Westinghouse, American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Allied Chemical and du Pont finished with advances approximating a point. American Telephone firmed after losing 1¾.

Transactions totaled about 1,200,000 shares.

Du Pont Dividend Cut

The cut in du Pont's quarterly dividend to 75 cents from $1 had been regarded as almost a foregone conclusion since General Motors, in which it has a 23 per cent interest, cut its quarterly disbursement to 25 cents from 50. Among other important dividends due for action this week is that of American Telephone, whose directors meet on Wednesday. There has been no hint from sources close to the company as to whether the $2.25 quarterly rate will be maintained. While current earnings are somewhat under the current dividend rate, the management is said to feel that requisitions upon surplus should be made in maintaining the payments in so far as it may be prudent to do so.

There was virtually no change in the character of the selling from that that has been trickling into the market during the last several days. It was of a slow, studied character, indicating further selling out of collateral loans, and liquidation by holders in need of cash.

Bonds Are Irregular

Sharp declines in various Japanese issues, following the assassination of Premier Inukai and reports of sporadic disorders in Nippon, had a mildly depressing effect on the bond market today.

Japanese Government 6½s were down around 4 points at one time, and the 5½s were off nearly 2 points. Oriental Development 6s and 5½s, both Government guaranteed, dropped substantially, as did most of the Nipponese corporate bonds.

The United States Government department was somewhat mixed, but both advances and declines in the Liberties and Treasuries followed a narrow range. The continued purchases of government obligations by the Federal Reserve System did much to hold this section comparatively steady.

Railroad liens moved uncertainly, although their losses were generally unimportant in extremity quiet trading. Declines were registered by Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s. Gains were shown by New York Central 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Little enthusiasm was exhibited by the utilities and industrials. Slight advances were recorded by American Telephone 5½s, but the majority of communication company bonds sagged. Armour 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were under pressure. Both the German 5½s and 7s gave ground, as did Italian 7s.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.50d	5.71	5.48	5.70	+.19
July	5.56	5.81	5.54	5.80	+.21
October	5.81	6.05	5.78	6.04	+.19
December	5.95	6.19	5.93	6.19	+.20
January	6.02b	6.27	6.02	6.27	+.21
March	6.17	6.43	6.16	6.42	+.19

Spot 5.85, up 20 points. d—Offered. b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.51b	5.53	5.49	b5.72	+.20
July	5.58	5.80	5.53	5.80	+.21
October	5.79	6.00	5.74	5.99	+.19
December	5.92b	6.15	5.90	b6.14	+.20
January	5.99b	6.27	6.15	b6.21	+.05
March	6.14b	6.31	6.12	b6.37	...

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
May	...	...	...	5.79	+.19
July	5.70	5.90	5.65	5.90	+.20
October	5.90	6.00	5.86	6.12	+.22
December	6.05	6.25	6.04	6.25	+.20
January	6.09b	6.30	6.15	6.30	+.18
March	6.27	6.50	6.27	6.50	+.13

Tone at close very steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	57.00d	56.00	....
October	57.00d	56.00	....
November	57.00d	56.00	....
December	57.50d	56.50	....
January	...	56.80	....
February	...	57.00	....
March	...	57.30	....

Tone at close, quiet. d—Offered.

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. consolidated net income for the three months to March 31, after all charges, totaled $140,658, compared to $197,216 in the corresponding period of 1931. On 760,213 shares outstanding, net income was equal to 19 cents a share in the first quarter this year, compared with 26 cents in the 1931 period.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

LOS ANGELES, May 16—Strenuous efforts by several major producers the past few days have brought a sharp downward revision in California oil production, although these efforts are not reflected in daily average output the past week, of 518,500 barrels, California Oil World estimates. This compares with 519,950 the preceding week.

AIR-WAY ELECTRIC APPLIANCE

TOLEDO, May 16—Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp. reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $102,870 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net of $2472 or 12 cents a share on 19,400 shares of 7 per cent preferred in the first quarter of 1931.

FAIRBANKS CO. NET LOSS

Fairbanks Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $75,331 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $65,209 a year before.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Penna., May 16—Steel operations in this district will be approximately 25 per cent this week, unchanged from last week.

ORPHEUM CIRCUIT

The Orpheum Circuit, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $694,706 after charges and depreciation.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS

MONTREAL, May 16—Canadian carloadings in the week ended March 13 were [illegible] cars from the previous week.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Range in ¢		Sales	High	Low	May 16	May 14
			A					
3¾	2	..	Adams Express	1700	3	2	3	2
70	40½	5	Adams Exp pf	40	40	40	40	39½
30⅜	16½	2	Adams Mills	300	18½	18½	18½	..
13	10¼	1	Addressograph	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
3½	2	..	Advance Rumely	100	2	2	2	..
16½	6¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7¼	6⅝	7	7¼
62½	34¼	4½	Air Reduction	2100	37⅞	34½	37⅝	36⅝
2	1	..	Airway Elec App	400	1¼	1	1	..
10⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	300	10⅜	9⅜	10½	10
3½	1	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1	1¼	1
67½	49	6t	Allied Chem	18100	53⅜	49	52⅝	51⅛
110	90½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	104½	104	104	105
13⅜	8¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	700	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
10	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8¼	8¼	8⅛	..
11	5½	..	Amal Leather pf	100	7	7	7	..
16½	1½	2	Amerada	1400	16¼	15½	15⅝	16
7½	4	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	4	4	4	..
18½	8⅜	..	Am Bank Note	100	8¾	8¾	8⅝	..
47	22	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	35¼	34½	34½	..
15½	7¾	1.60	Am Brake S&F	400	7¾	7¼	7⅜	..
73½	35⅜	5t	Am Can	19300	37⅞	34⅜	37⅜	36⅜
8¾	4⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
49⅞	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	50	21⅜	21¼	21¼	..
37⅜	25¼	3t	Am Chicle	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
10½	3	..	Am European	1200	3¼	3	3⅛	3½
10⅜	3	..	Am & For Pow	1400	3	3	3	3
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	400	16	15½	16	15¼
8⅜	3⅛	..	Am International	1200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
1⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅛	5	..	Am Locomotive	400	5⅛	5	5	..
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
6⅝	2⅜	..	Am Metal	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
16⅞	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
58	31	6,	Am P&L 6% pf	400	31	30	30	33½
49⅜	24⅜	5	Am P&L pf A	100	25	25	25	25¼
8½	4¼	..	Am Radiator	2700	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅜
13	5⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	400	15	14⅜	15	14
18⅜	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅝
85	44	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	45
8¾	4	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4	4	4	4
36⅜	30½	2½t	Am Stores	200	31¼	31	31¼	31
137⅜	93	9	Am Tel ⅝ Tel	21100	97½	93	97	96¼
34½	7	3	Am Wat2W&E N4N	2300	17	15⅜	17	17¼
31	15	3	Am WW&E ct	3400	17	15	15	17
5⅜	2	..	Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	2
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22½	21	22½	22½
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	4300	5	4½	5	4⅞
9	3¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	3½	3½	3½	..
17½	5¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
4¾	1¾	..	Andes Copper	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	200	8	8	8	8½
44	25½	7	Armour Del pf	200	25	24½	24½	25¼
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	1700	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	½	½	½	½
14¼	5½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
50	49	..	Artloom Corp pf	10	49	49	49	..
8⅛	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3	3	3	3⅜
9⅝	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	8	8	8	..
94	27⅜	4	Atchison T&SF	13500	31¾	27⅜	31	30¼
86	48	5	Atchison pf	400	48½	48	48⅜	55
41½	11½	4	Atl Coast Line	100	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12
12⅜	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	10¼	10½	11⅛	10¾
25½	8½	1	Atlas Powder	1200	9	8½	9	9
79½	54¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	55¼	54¾	54¾	..
151¾	28⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	17500	34½	28¾	33⅜	32½
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅝
			B					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
28¼	10⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	12¼	12	12	..
21⅜	5⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	6400	5½	5	5⅛	8¼
41½	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	9⅝	8¾	9¼	..
24½	13	2	Bangor & Arcoos	100	13	12	12	14
5⅛	4	..	Barnsdall A	2400	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
43½	18⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	1100	20½	18⅛	18¾	20¾
44¾	37	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	37	37	37	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	60⅜	60⅜	60¾	..
18¾	6	.60	Bendix Aviation	1100	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
24⅜	8	..	Best & Co	1400	8	7⅞	8	8
24⅜	12	..	Bet.Lehem Steel	3700	12¾	11⅝	12¾	12½
74	32	7	Beth Steel pf	100	33	33	33	35
8¾	4½	.50	Blaw Knox	100	4	4	4	..
22¼	7	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	7	7	7	..
43⅞	26⅜	3t	Borden	6100	29½	26¾	29	27⅞
12⅜	4	1	Borg Warner	400	4¼	4	4¼	4½
11¾	4¼	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	4⅝	4	4⅛	4½
17¼	26¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	3700	37¾	35½	37¾	37
78⅜	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	62	62	62	..
89½	65	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66	66	66	67¾
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	200	29	29	29	..
119½	110	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	110	110	110	..
3	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5	2⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
8½	4	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
2¾	¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11¾	7½	..	Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅝	2½	..	Bullard	200	2¾	2½	2½	2½
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	1400	7½	7⅛	7¼	..
21¾	6	2½	Bush Terminal	100	5	4	4⅛	6
65	19	7	Bush Term deb	50	18⅞	17	17	19
19	7½	..	Byers	1400	7⅞	7	7	..
55	40	7	Byers pf	40	40	40	40	..
			C					
11⅞	5¼	..	Calif Packing	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	2	2	2	..
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
20⅝	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1500	10⅝	9½	10⅜	10¼
6⅛	7¼	..	Capital Admin	700	3¼	3½	3½	3½
43⅜	17⅛	..	Case Thresh	9100	19⅞	17½	19¼	19⅝
51	30¼	7	Case Threshpf	10	35	30¼	30¼	35
15	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	100	6	5⅜	5⅜	..
12½	9	1½	Central Aguirre	400	9	8¾	9	..
15	5½	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	6⅜	6	6⅛	6
13⅜	1½	..	Certain-Teed	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
70⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1100	8½	7¼	8½	8
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	15½	12¾	15⅝	14
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15½	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5	5	5	5½
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	..
12⅜	3¼	..	Chi & N western	2100	3½	2¾	3¼	3¼
31	8½	..	Chi&E N west pf	100	7	7	7	..
11⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3	3	3	..
16⅜	3	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3	2¾	3	..
24½	5	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5	5	5	5
27½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
15¾	7¾	1	Chrysler	6700	8¼	7¾	8⅛	8
28½	15	3.60*	City Ice & Fuel	400	17⅝	17	17½	18¼
68	55	6½	*City Ice & F pf	30	57	57	57	58
2½	⅜	..	City Stores	200	½	⅜	⅜	..
96	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	95	95	95	..
11½	13½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	16¾	16	16¾	17
11	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	10
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17	6	..	Colo & Southern	200	7	6	6	..
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas	400	8¼	7⅜	8¼	7⅞
41⅞	16	3	Columbian Carb	2400	18½	16	18	17
7½	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	5	5	5	4¾
11	4¾	1	Comm Credit	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
68⅞	47	6½	Comm Cred pf	10	50	50	50	50
27⅞	12⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	14	12⅞	14	13½
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwlth & So	9100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
10¼	5⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	8300	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
68½	42½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	45	43	45	42½
11	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	8	7⅜	8	7⅜
5⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Film Ind N	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
68¾	44½	4	Consol Gas	21400	48	44½	47½	46¾
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	84	84	84	84½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	500	6¼	6	6¼	..
7⅞	4½	..	Consol Oil	4200	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
5⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	¼	¼	¼	..
96	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	79	79	79	..
7	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	4	4	4	..
2	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	½	½	½	½
47⅜	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	400	32	31⅜	32	32½
41	20¼	2½	Cont Can	4100	22⅜	20¼	21⅞	21½
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	700	3½	3	3¼	3½
22¼	9⅝	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
7	4⅝	..	Cont Oil	1100	5	4⅝	5	4¾
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	3600	33½	31½	33¼	32½
4¾	2	..	Coty	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23	18	2t	Cream of Wheat	300	19	18	19	..
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
20	18	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	18	18	18	18
49⅞	18	7	Crucible Steel pf	65	20	18	18¼	20
35½	22	4	Cudahy Packing	600	23½	22	22	24½
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	200	16	15½	16	16
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	1½	1	1	1⅛
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
90	70½	7*	Cushman 7%	10	76¾	70½	76½	..
76	58	8*	Cushman 9%	10	58	58	58	..
10	5	..	Cutler Hammer	100	5½	5½	5½	..
			D					
89¼	47¾	9	Del & Hudson	1400	50¼	47¾	49	51
28¾	11	..	Del Lack ¾ W	200	11	11	11	..
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	400	81	80	81	..
95	80	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	80	80	80	..
11⅞	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	4300	10½	9⅞	10¼	..
18	13	1.25¶	Dominion Stores	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
23	10½	3½	Dresser A	100	10½	10½	10½	..
59¾	25½	4	Du Pont de Nem	41900	29¾	25½	28⅛	26⅝
105	89	6	Du Pont deb	500	90	89	90	..
			E					
87¾	38¾	5	Eastman Kodak	4800	44	38¾	43	40⅞
119½	108	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	109	109	109	..
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
32¾	10½	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	11¾	10½	11⅝	11¼
2½	1	..	Elec Boat	400	1⅛	1	1	..
4	1⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
15⅝	3½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	6½	6	6½	6¼
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	24	23½	23½	25
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	18½	18½	18½	..
19	15	2½	Equitable Og Big	900	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
10	2¾	..	Erie RR	900	3½	2¾	3·	3½
12½	3½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	3⅞	3½	3⅝	4
			F					
1¾	1	..	Fashion Park	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	380	5	5	5	5
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
27¾	9½	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	2200	9¾	9½	9⅝	10
15⅜	11½	1	Firestone T & R	200	13	11⅞	12	12
50½	47⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	700	48½	48¼	48½	48¼
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	6500	40½	37¾	40½	40½
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	⅜	¼	¼	..
21½	14⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
4½	1½	..	Foundation	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	200	2½	2	2	2½
15½	13⅜	2	Freeport Texas	3600	14	13¾	14	14
5½	2⅛	6	Fuller pr pf	120	4	2⅛	4	..
			G					
17½	6⅛	1	Gamewell	70	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
35¾	12	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	13⅜	12	13⅜	13¼
15½	7¼	1	Gen Asphalt	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	300	12½	12	12½	11¾
16½	5⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
26½	12¾	1	Gen Electric	16500	13¾	12½	13⅝	13½
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5600	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11½
40½	27	3	Gen Foods	6600	29⅜	27	28¾	27⅝
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	900	31	30	31	30¾
34⅝	9⅞	1	Gen Motors	19000	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	1200	4	3⅝	4	..
9	5	..	Gen Out Ad A	400	6⅞	5½	6⅜	5½
10	5½	4	Gen Print Ink pf	20	40	40	40	..
9	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
28⅝	11	3	Gen Ry Signal	1200	12	10½	12	12
16½	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	5½	5½	5½	..
1½	¼	..	Gen Trea Equip	100	½	½	½	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7600	14⅜	12¾	14	13¾
2½	1¼	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
31	8½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	9	9	9	..
7	3½	..	Glidden	800	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
6½	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅝
19⅝	11½	1.60	Gold Dust	4300	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅜
5⅜	2⅛	..	Goodrich	1600	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
17	8	..	Goodrich pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
18¾	9½	..	Goodyear	1100	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝
61	31½	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	33	32	32	33½
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	12	11	12	11
4⅜	1½	..	Graham Paige	1900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
7¾	3⅜	..	Granby	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
3	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	½	½	½	..
9¼	4	..	Grand Union	400	4¼	4	4	4
33¼	22¾	3	Grand Un pf	400	23	23¾	23¾	23½
30¼	17½	1	Grant (WT)	400	18½	18	18⅝	18
25	7⅜	2	Great Nor pf	1600	9	7⅜	9	8¾
13¼	6	2	Great Nor Ore	600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	300	4	4	4	4
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	¾	¾	¾	..
			H					
28	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	130	25	25	25	..
[illegible]			Hahn Dept Stores	600				

1932 High	1932 Low	Range in ¢		Sales	High	Low	May 16	May 14
10	9	..	Hahn D S pf	500	9¼	9	9¼	..
11½	6	.30	Hall Printing	300	7	7	7	7
70	37	7	Hanna (MA) pf	110	37½	37	37	..
15	7½	1	Harbison Walker	100	7¼	7¼	7⅛	..
10	3¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	300	4	4	4	..
23½	16	3	Hercules Powder	100	16	16	16	..
83	51	6	Hershey Choc	900	52	51	51½	..
83	62	5	Hershey Croc pf	100	62	62	62	63½
10¾	4	..	Hollander	400	4	4	4	4
11½	8¾	1	Holland Furnace	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
130½	110	9	Homestake M	1900	131	124	130⅝	122⅜
4	1¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
24⅜	9¾	..	Houston Oil	900	11	10	11	10¼
5½	2½	..	Houston Oil new	1800	2⅝	2¼	2¼	..
57⅝	43	4.20	Household Pr pf	100	43	43	43	43
30¾	15⅞	3½	*Hudson & Man	200	17	16⅞	17	17½
11¾	3⅝	..	Hudson Motor	1200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
5⅜	1¾	..	Hupp Motors	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
			I					
18¼

STEEL OUTPUT 24 PER CENT OF CAPACITY

Increase in Automobile Production Lends Encouragement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—The steel industry is maintaining its operating pace of 24 per cent of capacity. However, there is little forging ahead in any department of the industry, be it operating rate, volume of sales or prices.

Statistics for automobile production showed an increase of 15 per cent during April over March, and further increases are expected in later months. Several idle Ford plants resumed during the week, all of which gives the impression of greater consumption of steel in the automotive industry.

Any possible effect of the additional wage cut in the steel industry on prices is being watched very closely. Many are expecting a reduction in selling prices because of this further saving in costs, but steel makers say otherwise.

At the same time steel makers are feeling out the possibility of obtaining higher prices for third-quarter delivery. One price advance was announced last week, that being $2 a ton in steel sheet bars which are now quoted at $28 a ton in the middle West.

Structural steel prospects continue good but current business is very light. Sales for the country as a whole last week were 6000 tons, the second smallest total this year.

Purchasing on the part of the railroads continues disappointing. Not a single sale of freight cars was made during April, the first time in history that a month has remained blank.

Railroads Not Buying

Neither the New York Central nor the Pennsylvania Railroad have come into the market for their accustomed tonnages. Many carriers have rail tonnage options left over from the preceding season and are not taking on additional tonnages now.

Orders for fabricated structural steel in the New York district last month came to more than 7000 tons compared with under 1000 tons the preceding month. One order accounted for 5500 tons.

The present month has seen much better prospects for structurals. There are two live projects involving 13,000 tons each, one for grade crossing elimination work for the Long Island Railroad, and the other for an addition to a post office building in New York. For a post office and court house at Newark 5500 tons of steel will be needed.

Structural steel inquiry in the Chicago district is considerably better, there being at least a dozen undertakings, which call for 1000 tons or more each. The steel fabricators complain, however, that builders are very slow in closing contracts after issuing the inquiries.

Operating rates among the various producing districts vary from 15 per cent for the eastern Pennsylvania district to 40 per cent for the Birmingham area. The former district lacks the impetus given in normal times by shipbuilding, car and locomotive manufacture; as well as miscellaneous manufacturing operations.

The carriers are finding it more economical to use the modern high power locomotives, which are now in vogue, and it is said that the tendency will be to scrap the older engines in favor of new.

Pig Iron Markets Quiet

The pig iron markets continue quiet in all market centers. There are some half dozen inquiries ranging from 100 to 500 tons each along the Atlantic seaboard, including such well known users as the American Locomotive Company.

The primary pig iron market in the East is being slowed down somewhat by considerable iron offered for resale by consumers who evidently overbrought. Pig iron prices in the East are regarded as $14 a ton furnace, for both eastern Pennsylvania and Buffalo iron, which is 50 cents a ton cheaper than a fortnight ago.

Two of the nonferrous metals sank to new all-time low points during the week. Copper sold in the domestic market at 5½ cents a pound, delivered, while zinc sold at 2.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Lead has remained the same in price since March 23, while tin is about 2 cents a pound lower.

Among the minor metals quicksilver and antimony yielded somewhat in price. Silver was buoyant because of the proposal to have debts to the United States paid partly in that metal.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

	1932	1931	Dec. %
April	$1,241,323	$1,360,314	8.7
Four months	4,911,189	5,215,830	5.8

SALLY FROCKS, INC.

	1932	1931	Dec. %
April	$435,965	$503,818	13.4
4 mos.	1,311,153	1,570,636	16.5

EXCHANGE CALLS FOR DATA

NEW YORK, May 16—New York Stock Exchange has again requested members to submit information showing geographical distribution of short sellers. Exchange requested data as of close of business May 16 showing total short accounts in each state of the United States and in each foreign country. Reports are to be made not later than May 23. Brokerage offices surmised that Exchange wished information in connection with senatorial investigation of its practices.

BANK GIVES BACK DEPOSITS

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—The Midway State Bank became the third Chicago institution to ask its depositors to come and get their money. Deposits of $2,000,000 in 1929 have shrunk to $150,000, officials said, making it impossible to earn expenses. Started in 1924, the bank will wait for better financial times to resume operations, it was announced. Money was available to pay all demands.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

Gulf, Mobile & Northern showed a deficit after charges of approximately $15,000 for April. New Orleans Great Northern, controlled by Gulf, Mobile & Northern, showed a loss after charges of about $20,0[illegible] for April, bringing the loss for four months to about $110,000, compared with loss of about $55,000 a year before.

HOLIDAY ABROAD

LONDON, May 16—Liverpool and Bremen cotton markets are closed today in observance of Whitsuntide and will reopen Tuesday. Liverpool wheat and London Stock Exchange are also closed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	73	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10¼	9¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9	9
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7½	7⅛
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	69⅛	69
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	26¼	25½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68¼	68¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65¾	65⅜
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	43	43
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81	81
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101⅞	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¾	97½
Amer T&T dem 5½s '43	103	102⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	79½	79½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	83	83
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	49½	48
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84¼	82¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	77½	77
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	86	86
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	19	19
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	82	82
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	98	97½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	87	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	55	54
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	41	41
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40¼	38¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19	18¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35⅝	33¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	75	75
Balyt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	34⅞	34
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40	38½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅜	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅝	102¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	70	70
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	88½	88
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	83	81⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '55	50	50
Boston & Maine 5s '67	49	49
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	7¾	7¾
Bow-Blit more s f g 7s '34	38	38
Bklyn City 1st	58½	56½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	83½	83
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	68	68
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105½	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95½	94
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96⅝	96⅝
By Products Coke 5½s '45	38	38
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	52¾	53½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101⅜	101⅝
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78⅝	78⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84⅜	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84¾	84½
Can North 4½s '35	92⅜	92
San North deb 6½s '46	96⅛	96¼
Can North deb 7s '40	97¼	97
Can Pacific deb 4s	55½	54½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64½	64½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63	63
Can Pacific 5s '54	67	67
Can South 5s A '62	76⅝	76⅜
Carolina Cen RR 4s	17	17
Cen District Tel 5s	103¼	103¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	66	66
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	77	77
Ches Corp 5s '47	41⅛	39
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83¼	83¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9½	9½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	52⅜	52⅜
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	3½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	11½	10¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65½	65½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	41	41
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	30	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	23	23
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11	10¼
Chicago TerHaut&SE in 5s '60	19	19
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91	91
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101	100¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107⅞	107⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	76	76
Childs Co 5s '43	23	23
Cin Un Terminal 5s	97¼	97¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	40	40
Clev Un Term 5s '73	71	71
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	77½	77½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	45	45
Colo Industrial 5s '34	20	20
Columbia Gas & E 5s deb '61	66	65¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	66	64
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	87	87
Com Credit Co 6s '34	89½	89½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84	84
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	18¾	18¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	91¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102½	102½
Container Corp 6s '46	20	20
Corn Products 5s '34	103⅛	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	66	65½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77½	76
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35½	35
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11	10
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94	93½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	70
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97¾	97¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5	5
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	20	20
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	29	29
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20½	18½
Erie RR gen lien	38¾	38½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	19½	19½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	72½	72½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	71	71
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	18¾	18¾
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	47½	47½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	74½	74½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99¾	99¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77⅞	77⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3
Goodrich 6s '45	44	44
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78½	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	64⅝	64¼
Gotham S Hos '36	78	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93½	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96½	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 EE	53	52
Great Northern 7s '36 A	65	65
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	28½	28
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51	51
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28	28
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	40¾	40¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74	74
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Ill Central 4s '52	48	48
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	38½	38½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	26½	25
Ill Central 6½s '36	56¼	56
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	31½	31½
Ill Central Springfield	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	96⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	85
Inter Hydro El El 6s '44	32	30½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1	1
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2¾	2¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	41½	40
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	43½	40
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	25	25
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	40½	40½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47	45
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	35	34¾
Int Paper 6s '55	19½	19½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19¾	18½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23¾	23½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21¾	20½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	½	½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¾	93
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95	95
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82	82
Kings Co El 4s '49	65½	65½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	82	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	52¼	52¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	53	52¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	1½	1
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	38¼	38
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	66	6
Loew's Inc 6s '41	77	76
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	30	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99	99
L&N 4s '40	82½	82
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	50	50
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	58	58
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	60	60
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32	30⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70	70
Meade 6s '45 ww	37	36¾
Metro Ediso nrfg 5s '53	85	85
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89½	88¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76	76
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	60½	60½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	21	20
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	19½	19½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	29	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26¾	26¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27	26¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27	26¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	63	62
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80½	79½
Newberry 5½s	70	70
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103½	103⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	60
NN O T & M 6½s '54	20	20
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	72½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	69	67
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67	65
NYC&HR 4½s N	38	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	45	41
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58	56⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	15
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36	32½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	46½	46½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35½	35
NY Edison 5s '44	103¼	103⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	108⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY Lackawanna & W RR 4½s	80	80
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	55	55
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53	51½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	71½	70
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¾	45½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93	93
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	100⅝
Norf & Southern 5s	31	31
Norf Southern rfg A '61	8½	8½
Norf & W div 4s '44	92¾	92¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	90⅛	90⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	13¾	13
North Am Co 5s '61	73	73
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	69	68¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	76	75
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97	94½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	86½	86
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	75¾	73½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89½	89½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98¾	98¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103½	103½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	12	12
Otis Steel 6s '41	20	20
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	21¾	21½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	49	48
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	36	36
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	63¼	62
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	46	45
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	70¼	69½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	61	61
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89	89
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87½	84
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	93⅛	93⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54¾	54½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75	75
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	89¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58	58
Phil Railway 4s '37	18½	18½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	97	97
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	50½	50½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	17	15
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	99¾	99⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74	74
Read rfg 4½s A '97	61⅜	61⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	72¼	72
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	38½	38½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 8s '44	6	6
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	48½	48
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15½	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	10½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	19½	19
StP M&M con 4s '33	94	94
StP M&Pg con 6s '33	85½	85½
Seaboard A L 6s ct	2½	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	65	64¾
Shell Union 5s '47	60¾	60¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	61	60⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	22	22
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88¾	86½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90	90
Sinclair Pipe L sf '42	96⅜	95⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	97½	97½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	45½	45
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	67¼	67¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	36½	36½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	36¾	36
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	67	67
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21	20½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	67	66½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	23	23
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	29	29
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¼	102⅛
Stand Oil NJ 4½s '33	101¾	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87	87
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	96
Texas Corp 5s '44	75⅝	75½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45	44¾
Third Ave 5s '37	90¼	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¾	26¾
Trunz Trac Coal 6½s '43	18	18
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅜	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90½	90
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	70	69⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	33⅛	33
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	60	60
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	19½	19
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	19⅜	19⅜
Va El & Pow 5½s	94½	94½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Walworth 6s '45	10½	10½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	11	15⅝
Warren Bros 6s '41	26¼	26
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¼	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	100¾
Western Electric 5s '44	95⅝	95½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	40	40
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26	26
Western Union 5s '51	85⅝	85⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	62	61¼
Western Union 5s '60	61¼	61¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	31⅛	31⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	42½	42½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	101
Willys Overland 1st 6½s '33	76½	76
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	29⅛	29
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	24	24
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	47¾	45
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	46	46

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	May16	May14	Last
3½s '47	100.11	100.5	100.11	100.11	
1st 4¼s '47	101.11	101.8	101.11	101.10	
4th 4¼s '38	102.3	102.	102.	102.1	
US 3s '55	92.	91.10	91.16	92.00	
US 3½s '49	93.2	92.16	92.16	93.00	
US 3¾s '43 Mar	98.40	98.	98.	98.8	
US 3¾s '43 June	98.10	98.6	98.10	98.15	
US 3¾s '47	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.8	
US 3¾s '56	100.3	99.28	99.28	100.2	
US 4s '54	102.3	101.28	101.28	101.27	
US 4¼s '52	106.4	106.4	106.4	105.2	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	29	29
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44⅞	43¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44½	44½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44¼	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	44½
Australia 4½s '56	54⅜	54½
Australia 5s '55	60	59½
Australia 5s '57	59⅝	59⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	32	31
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81½	80¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	72⅜	72¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84⅜	84¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91¼	90¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95	94¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95	94¾
Bergen (City) 5s '49	55	55
Bergen 5s '60	49	49
Berlin (City) 6s '58	16	16
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	18⅜	18½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	21¼	21½
Bogoto (City) 8s '45	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '39	3	2½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	4½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	40	40
Brisbane 5s '58	40½	40½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16¾	16¼
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	35	35
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24½	24
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	43⅛	43⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	94
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	76⅞	76⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94	94
Cauca Valley 7s '46	10½	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	7	7
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7¾	7⅛
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	25	25
Chile (Rep) Jan '61	7½	6¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6¾	6¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7½	7½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26	26
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	22	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22¾	22½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23½	23¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20½	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	20⅝	20*
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	62	62
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	33½	33¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	36⅝	36⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70	70
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	40	40
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	33	33
Duke Price Power 6s '66	55	54¼
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	77	77
Dutch El af 6s '62	82	82
Fiat 7s '46 war	80¼	80
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	49½	49½
Frankfort 6½s '53	19	19
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120⅜	120⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	27¾	27¾
German 7s '49	55½	54½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	24¾	24¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	24	24
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	24¾	24½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	26	26
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	16½	15½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27½	27½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	34	34
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	34	34
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	35½	35½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	32½	31⅞
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	58	58
Helsingfors 6½s '60	44¼	44¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	84⅝	84⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	36	36
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	44	44
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	56½	56
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66	66
Yugoslavia Rk 7s '37	32¾	31½
Karstadt 6s '43	14¼	14
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9	8¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	63¾	63
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10	10
New South Wales 5s '57	51	50½
New South Wales 5s '58	50½	50½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	18½	18½
Norway (King) 6s '43	76½	76½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	82½	82½
Nuremberg 6s '52	19	18
Ost Pow Svc 5½s '50	50	49½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	48¾	48½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52½	52⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s'58	80	78
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100¼	99½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5½	5½
Peru (Dep) 6s '61	4	3½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3½	2⅞
Poland (Gov) 5s '40	53¾	53⅝
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48¼	47½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	52	51¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10⅜	10⅜
Prussia 6s '52	18	18
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	22	21
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	33½	33½
Rio de Janiero (City) 6½s '53	8	8
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '48	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	6½	7½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91½	91½
Roumania 7s '59	35	35
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10½	10½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59½	59½
Saxon State 6½s '46	17¼	17
Saxon State 7s '45	38	38
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	33½	33
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	35¾	35½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '53	38	37⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	37	37
Silesia El 6s '47	17½	17½

COL. AYRES SAYS FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY HELPFUL

The Federal Reserve System has adopted an aggressive policy that is the most hopeful development in the history of this business reaction, said Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of Cleveland Trust Company, commenting on the system's purchases of government securities at the rate of $100,000,000 a week.

"Already the process has gone so far that New York banks are out of debt at the Federal, and larger banks in the interior cities are rapidly moving into the same condition," he added.

"The Federal Reserve System has inaugurated a period of credit expansion displacing the long process of contraction, and already bank deposits have begun to increase.

"Previous financial moves at Washington have been defensive. They included National Credit Corp., Railroad Credit Corp., Reconstruction Finance Corp., and the Glass-Steagall Act. They were designed to prevent breakdowns.

"Now we have an aggressive counter-attack, designed to combat the business slump. It is a powerful attack, for these open market purchases are the credit equivalent of gold imports."

BUILDING PERMITS IN CHICAGO HIGHER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 16—A

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

SYNOPSIS

[Nick and Lonny Arnold live with their mother at Riddle Hill. When they hear that their uncle's ward, a girl, is to spend the summer with them they are none too pleased. But Josephine-Joy is full of surprises. She is a Scout and her Scout possessions, especially her knot-board, arouse the boys' keen interest. On the day after her arrival they set out on burros to explore the ranch, and Jo-Joy is particularly interested in a deserted cabin which once belonged to an old-time settler, who, it was rumored, had struck gold more than once. The place had changed hands several times since then but no hidden gold had been discovered, nor did anyone know why he had called the hill "Riddle Hill." But one day Jo-Joy discovers a secret room in the cabin behind the wood bin. The children search eagerly for hidden treasure, but no gold is to be found.]

CHAPTER X

SPRING vacation was swiftly drawing to a close. The bottom of the cradlelike bed in Riddle Hill Lookout was almost covered with an interesting assortment of leaf and insect pictures that the three children had collected as they explored the cave room. But even Jo-Joy's high hopes were beginning to waver under their continued failure to discover any clue to the hidden gold they were seeking.

"It would have been exciting enough just to discover that there really is a riddle in Riddle Hill—if we didn't need the gold so much," Jo-Joy sighed as she fingered a particularly fine butterfly specimen on that last day of their vacation.

"I believe that story about the settler's gold was all hooey," Nick said morosely. "We're just wasting time trying to find something that never was."

"Well, I'm not going to give up without one more try." There was determination in Jo-Joy's voice. "I can't see any sense in that secret room unless the settler used it as a hiding place for his gold."

"But we've been all over it, haven't we?" Nick glumly demanded.

"Yes, but we'd been all over the cabin, too, and never dreamed the bin was a secret door until I happened to fall through it," Jo-Joy reminded him. "Anyway, I think it would be better to spend today looking once more than to sit around getting gloomier and gloomier over not knowing how to save the ranch.

"I think so, too," was Lonny's heartfelt agreement. "Let's get busy right away—only where shall we search this time?"

"There's just one place we haven't looked that I know of," Jo-Joy considered. "When I shoveled the rock away from the bin door, I threw it over against the fireplace chimney so that it covers up part of it at this end. We might shovel it away again and see if there are any loose rocks behind it."

"That's a good idea," Lonny approved. "Come on, let's start."

With their flashlight throwing weird shadows about the dark cave, they scrambled once more through the secret door with Maggie in close pursuit. Now that she had grown accustomed to the place, she nearly always followed the children on their explorations and amused herself with small investigations of her own. Nick half-heartedly began to shovel the débris away from the chimney and when the base was once more exposed, Lonny and Jo-Joy pried and pulled to see if any of the rocks were movable. But they remained solidly in place.

* * *

"What is that noise?" Jo-Joy exclaimed suddenly. The children listened intently. Now that they were quiet the sound, though slight, came with startling distinctness from directly above their heads. They leaped to their feet and Nick flashed the light over the chimney. Instead of narrowing in gradually above the fireplace, as most chimneys do, the settler had made his chimney narrower by means of a series of three deep steps on either side.

"Why, it's Maggie!" Jo-Joy cried as the light flickered across the middle step. "See, she's pecking at something—and it sounds like metal."

They crowded close and Lonny shoved Maggie aside to see what she had found. She uttered a cross "Hurrah" at this interference, but for once Lonny paid no attention to her protest.

"It's a sort of ring—and it's shiny," he exclaimed. "That's the reason Maggie was trying to get it; she likes bright things."

"But whatever could it be for?" puzzled Jo-Joy.

"Here—let me give it a pull and see what happens," Nick said, reaching for the ring and jerking it violently. A small rock came tumbling out and in an opening behind it the children saw a length of chain to which the ring was attached.

"That chain must be fastened to something at the other end," Nick declared excitedly. "I'll see if I can pull whatever it is out." But his effort was futile.

* * *

"Let me try," cried Jo-Joy eagerly. Nick made a move to turn the ring over to her, but it slipped from his fingers and both ring and chain were jerked back into the hole and disappeared from sight. At the same moment, the children heard a heavy thud on the opposite side of the chimney.

"Something fell!" Jo-Joy ejaculated, darting around to the other side. Nick and Lonny followed in stumbling haste.

"Jiminy crickets! Look at what's happened!" cried Nick. "That chain held this rock in place and when I let go of it, the rock fell down." He pointed to the chimney's middle step. The rock that had formed the front of it now lay flat on the bottom step, leaving exposed a deep, vaultlike opening.

"It's a secret hiding place! And there's something in it!" Jo-Joe reached into the dark hole.

"What is it?" clamored Nick and Lonny as she drew forth a queer-looking old carpet bag. The children were wildly excited by this time and even Maggie was letting out shrill caws of agitation.

"Let's take it into the cabin where we can see better," urged Lonny. They darted through the bin door and carried the bag to the table.

"It's nothing but some old letters and books," Nick grumbled in disappointment when they had removed the last article from the bag.

"Let's go back and see if there is anything else in the hole," proposed Jo-Joy. "I was so excited over finding the bag that I didn't look to see if there might be something more."

They scurried back to the cave room and Jo-Joy plunged her hand once more into the chimney's stone vault. "I DO feel something else!" came her triumphant assertion. "And it has a handle to pull it out by." She gave a quick tug and brought the object out of the hole. It was an oblong metal box. With bated breath Jo-Joy lifted back the lid while Nick held the flashlight.

"Gold!" the trio exclaimed in awed tones.

Almost tripping over each other in their excitement, they carried the metal box into the cabin and set it on the table where they could inspect its contents more closely.

Let's hurry home and tell Mother!" Lonny cried, while Nick reached for the box. Jo-Joy was about to replace the letters and books in the bag when she paused and raised a warning finger.

"Sh-h. I hear voices outside!" she whispered, tip-toeing toward the window. Nick and Lonny followed her. To their complete surprise they saw Mrs. Arnold and two strange men approaching the cabin.

"O-oh!" Lonny gasped with paling cheeks. "Do you 'spose they're the development company come to take Riddle Hill away from us!"

Before the children could recover from this suggestion, the door opened and the three grown-ups came in.

"Why, children, did we startle you?" Mrs. Arnold asked as she noticed the three pairs of horrified eyes fixed upon the strangers.

"Well—we—you see no one has ever come here before, and it sort of took us by surprise," was Jo-Joy's perturbed answer.

"This is Mr. Harding and Mr. Blair who have come to see about some discovery you mentioned to your Scout captain, Jo-Joy," explained Mrs. Arnold. "I thought there must be a mistake as I felt sure nothing of any value had been discovered on the ranch. So I brought them over to talk to you."

"But—but we hadn't discovered the gold when I wrote to Kippy!" Jo-Joy said in perplexity. "We've only just found it!"

"Gold!" Mrs. Arnold repeated incredulously. "Are you dreaming, Jo-Joy!"

"No she isn't," Nick hastily interposed. "We were just going to start home with it to show you. It's right there on the table—and you can see for yourself if it isn't gold!"

With a few swift steps Mrs. Arnold reached the table and stood staring, for a wordless moment, at the contents of the metal box.

[To be concluded next Monday.]

Children Skating

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The laughter of children,
Skating along,
Is sweet as the music,
Of any song.

It is calling the birds,
Building today,
To fly down from their nests,
And join the play.

The sunshine is golden,
Growing more bright,
When children are happy,
And hearts are light.

The wind will come romping,
With children near,
For in their young gladness,
There is no fear.

The laughter of children,
Uplifts the world,
Stirring the heart, as when
Flags are unfurled.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP.

How to Make Pictures From Colored Paper

THE making of designs and pictures with cut paper of different colors is a fascinating occupation. The materials are simple: scissors, paste, and a supply of colored papers from which to cut the different parts of the design.

A thin paper, white on one side and colored and polished on the other, such as is often used for lining boxes, is best; but any paper which is thin enough to adhere easily and smoothly, and which offers a good range of color, will serve, while the metallic paper in which chocolates are often wrapped supplies excellent additional material for the cutting of moons, moonlit water, armor, lamps, or any parts where a shimmering gold or silver, or a fine, glittering red, blue, green or purple will enrich the effect.

* * *

Learn to fold a square or circle in six or eight parts, then cut out some snippings, and you will find, on unfolding the paper, a clear geometric design. Try, too, cutting out such simple forms as an orange or a lemon; or three or four red circles to make a cluster of cherries, and paste these on paper with a green leaf or two, and a bit of brown stalk.

From these simple forms it will be easy to proceed to the cutting of a number of purple ovals which when pasted together form a bunch of grapes; or to the clipping of a house from pale yellow or pink paper.

Scarlet tulips with their simple green stalks and leaves, or nasturtiums with their umbrella-shaped leaves, look very effective on the paper with a black, green or bronze pot or bowl underneath. To make the bowl fold the paper in half (using the fold as the center) then cut out half of the intended design so that when opened out the complete form will be produced ready to be pasted on.

* * *

You will find much amusement in decorating notepaper with tiny cut-out designs of flowers, or birds, or fruits, or whatever best pleases the taste. After a time you may find you can use this same simple method and material for decorating boxes, blotters, notebooks, menu or place cards, packages containing gifts, and other objects: while for the production of scenery for toy theaters this cut-paper work yields splendid results.

The cost of the work is small, since the paper may be bought for a few cents. Such colors only are needed as will supply material for varied fruits and flowers—the red of cherries, strawberries and tulips, or the blue of sky or sea, the yellow of the sun and of oranges and lemons, the green of grass and trees, the brown of their trunks, the purple of grapes and hills, and the black which gives a pleasing contrast as windows or flower bowls

By Permission of Vernon Dale Shaw to The Christian Science Monitor

The Eleventh Annual Message of the Boys and Girls of Wales is to Be Broadcast on Good-Will Day, May 18.

World Wireless Message of the Youth of Wales

ON GOOD-WILL DAY, May 18, 1932, the Eleventh Annual Message will be broadcast to the world, and will run as follows:

With all our hearts, we, boys and girls of Wales, greet you, the boys and girls of every other country. The world is like a big village now that we have been brought within hearing distance of each other.

Today, Good Will Day, we think of the pioneers of various nations who wrought so great a miracle, of those who first made it possible to send messages across plains, over mountains and beneath the seas, and of those who gave words wings to fly from continent to continent. These were the heroes of faith and vision who helped to make our world a neighborhood.

Now the air carries music from many lands and voices in every language, and through our radio services nations may be closer friends.

Let us, then, Boys and Girls, in thought, word and deed, strive with all our might that the Messages sent from our own countries shall always be messages of friendliness and of good will.

The first Welsh Children's Wireless Message was sent out in 1922 before dawn but received no reply from anywhere. Nothing daunted the Message was again sent out in 1923, but again no replies arrived. In 1924, however, replies began to come, and ever since, the number has grown year by year, until a record figure was reached in 1931. Altogether replies from schools have been received representing sixty-three different countries.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, West Regional Station at Cardiff, is going to make a special feature of the sending out of the Message this year during the Children's Hour at 5:15 p. m. on May 18. In France all the French Government stations will unite in a simultaneous transmission on the night of May 18. Be sure to tune in well ahead!

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Happy Children Puzzle" published last Monday:

The books mentioned were: Peter and Wendy, Dutch Twins, Black Beauty, Poppy Seed Cakes, Pepper and Salt, Under the Lilacs, Johnny Blossom, Peter and Polly, Magic Forest, Wonder Clock, Garden Behind the Moon, Japanese Twins, Water Babies, Noisy Nora, The Lonesomest Doll, What Happened to Inger Johanne, Pearl Lagoon, Doctor Dolittle's Circus, Tales of Laughter, Fairy Ring, Nimble Legs, Bird's Christmas Carol.

Mail Bag

Freeport, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I like to read the Children's Page and like the story of "Riddle Hill" best. I have always wanted to write to the Mail Bag and now is my chance.

I am 12 years old and live in a small town named Freeport. I have one sister older than myself and three brothers younger. My sister wrote to the Mail Bag and received several interesting correspondents.

We go to Sunday School and Church at Anthony, Kansas, as there is none here. My father and mother are members of The Mother Church in Boston. I will answer all letters I receive, but would like steady correspondents. I am interested in flowers and insects.

WILMA P.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Ronald and I are neighbor boys. Ronald has been enjoying the Monitor, especially the children's stories, Snubs and the Mail Bag.

Tonight Ronald has invited me over. This is the first time I have read the Mail Bag and the stories on the Young Folks' Page, and we sure enjoy "Riddle Hill." Ronald and I have decided to read the Monitor every week.

Ronald is 9 and I am 10. We attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I'm interested in stamps and should like to hear from boys on this subject, especially from foreign countries.

Hoping that I shall get many correspondents through the Mail Bag,

CARL P.

Freeport, Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have a brother 6 months old and a sister 10 years old. My father is a school teacher.

I have a cat who is all black, except for a white spot under his chin and a white whisker. When I pick him up, he puts his two front paws around my neck and buries his head under my chin.

I am very interested in the story of "Riddle Hill" and in "Games from Other Lands." I am also very interested in puzzles. I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should very much like some child to write to me.

EUNICE G. E.

[We are glad to hear that Wilma, Carl, Ronald and Eunice are all enjoying "Riddle Hill." Next week will bring the last chapter.—Ed.]

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THE HOME FORUM

Old Songs for New

THE narrow, rocky road climbed steeply. Every so often glimpses of the wind-swept lake could be caught between the tossing pine trees. The steep, little road wound up from the summer cottages down by the sandy beach. It ran through the woods and joined the main highway for a short distance; then, turning off, it ran up over the crest of the hill to Higgin's Dairy.

Every evening Johnnie Higgins delivered milk and fresh vegetables to the summer cottagers. Mr. Higgins could not understand why I should prefer to climb the hill, skirt the woods, and crest the hilltop after the milk, when it could be delivered. Seeing Johnnie Higgins's grinning, freckled face each evening was an inducement, but there were other things as well.

Once I had seen a young deer standing beneath the pine trees, gazing at me with soft brown eyes. And then there was the pasture near the hilltop, where Mr. Higgins kept his horses. My hand felt the pocket of my jersey to make sure of the lump sugar I had put there. Mr. Higgins, I had heard, rented saddle horses to the summer visitors.

So one day, shortly after arriving at the lake, I climbed the steep little road to see about renting a saddle horse for the summer.

Mr. Higgins led the way to the pasture and leaned upon the pasture bars. With a sweeping gesture of his arm, he indicated the horses within. Doubtfully my eyes swept over Black Beauty, Bess, Queenie and Prince, who, for the most part, were peacefully sleeping, their heads drooping low.

"I'd like your best saddle horse," I said finally.

Mr. Higgins was firm. "You can take your pick," he said. "My price is one dollar a week. I don't go in for fancy stock, and even if you should offer me a dollar fifty I couldn't do any better. Take any one you like."

I was still unable to decide between Black Beauty, Bess, Prince and Queenie. And in the meantime I daily paused at the pasture bars on my way for the milk.

I dangled the milk bottles over the gate. They clanked musically. Black Beauty, Bess, Prince and Queenie pricked up their ears and came loping across the pasture toward me. The clanking milk bottles were now capable of waking them from a sound sleep. It was our signal.

I took the lump sugar out of my pocket and held out my hand to each in turn. Their noses were soft against my palm.

* * *

With a last lump of sugar all round, I left the pasture and started across the hilltop to the Higgins house. It had its back squarely to the view of the lake, which could be caught at either end of the windbreak of cedar trees that Mr. Higgins had set out many years ago. "That wind, off the lake, gets monotonous," Mr. Higgins said. The cedar trees successfully shut off the wind, the space between the house was warm and still. Here Mrs. Higgins had her vegetable garden. The young carrots, the lettuce, radishes and onions.

The kitchen door stood open and I stepped over the sill. A kettle bubbled on the stove. Mrs. Higgins was rolling out a pie crust. A bowl of blackberries stood near by, ready to be poured into the crust.

She looked around and smiled. "Can you wait just a moment till I get this pie in the oven? Johnnie is so fond of blackberry pie."

"Of course," I said. I watched Mrs. Higgins deftly lift the upper crust and fit it over the blackberries. She pressed the prongs of a fork around the edges. Then she glanced at the clock.

"It's time Johnnie was getting back to take the milk around; but, when he gets over to Enumshaw, he forgets everything, listening to the radio."

"He likes to go over to town, I suppose," I replied.

She nodded. "Ever since he started going to High School over there, I can't keep him away. He has made a lot of friends in Enumshaw."

"That's easy to understand," I said.

"I wish Johnnie would ask his friends to come up here sometimes. It would be nice for Father and me, too, but he won't. He just goes off there every chance he gets." A little frown appeared between Mrs. Higgins' clear blue eyes. "He says his friends in Enumshaw have overstuffed furniture in their front rooms and radios. Johnnie is wild about radios." Mrs. Higgins carried the pie over to the oven and shoved it in.

"I tried to get him one," Mrs. Higgins went on, "but since the hauling is cut off things aren't what they used to be. Renting saddle horses don't bring in much either. But the last time I went to town I thought of a plan. It seemed a good one but —. Here, I'll show you."

* * *

Mrs. Higgins led the way down a narrow hall and opened a door. A musty smell greeted me. She went across the darkened room and snapped up the shades at two narrow windows.

The floor was covered with Brussels carpet. A marble-topped table stood in the center of the room, with a large volume bound in blue plush lying on it. A Boston rocker stood beside the table, with crochet tidies on the back and arms.

Mrs. Higgins pointed. "I offered to turn in my organ for a radio for Johnnie, but they only offered me five dollars for it. It's worth more than that, don't you think so?"

Against the wall stood an old organ. Green silk gleamed between the carved scroll work. The pedals were covered with squares of green carpet. Johnnie's grinning, freckled face flashed before me. And Mrs. Higgins' worried frown. Suddenly I heard myself saying: "Mrs. Higgins, I have a radio. What do you say if we exchange?"

Mrs. Higgins's face was filled with conflicting emotions. "Why, dearie, I hardly know what to say. Do you think that would be a fair exchange?"

"Of course," I said, "and it will be a good chance for me to learn to play the organ."

* * *

As I passed the pasture, on the way home, I saw Black Beauty, Bess, Queenie and Prince still standing expectantly at the pasture bars.

It was later that I heard a creaking coming down the little road that led to the cottage by the lake. Mr. Higgins and Johnnie were on the seat of the spring wagon, and behind stood the organ. It seemed to me the organ looked surprised to find itself in such a situation. And it still looked surprised when Johnnie and Mr. Higgins lifted it out and carried it into the cottage and put it down between the two wide windows.

They picked up the radio and bore it off. Johnnie was talking of hook ups and programs, his blue eyes gleaming.

After a moment, he reappeared in the doorway. He cleared his throat. "If you should find you like the radio best, I'll bring it back to you," he said.

I tried not to look at the organ. It would fit in better after a while, I thought.

It was later, when I heard the splash of oars dipping in the lake and the creak of oar locks that I gazed squarely and with chagrin at the old organ. A moment later a crowd of young people swarmed over the wide veranda.

"Turn on the radio," someone cried. There was a dash inside and then silence. There was a smothered exclamation and then a shout. "Play it somebody!"

A groan came from the old organ and then slowly chords sounded. Then "Just a Song at Twilight" drifted out across the lake. And then everyone began to sing. Softly at first and then louder. "In the Gloaming" followed. Lovely harmonies.

The moon was paling over the water before the singing stopped.

"The most fun we ever had."

"We will have sings every night," came from the row boats, as they pushed off from shore.

Out across the lake drifted old tunes. "Seeing Nellie Home," "Kathleen Mavourneen," the voices accompanied by an old organ. But from the hill top, if the wind is in the right direction one could catch strains of a radio playing gay programs, Eastern Standard Time.

E. H. R.

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Aquarelle

Walking across the Fens,
On a dewy morning,
I glimpsed
Seven white swans
Silhouetted,
In quivering grace,
Against the gray façade
Of the Museum.

This would delight Amy Lowell,
I thought.
She would do it justice.

LE BARON COOKE.

On Japan's Inland Sea

Surely no body of water in all the world can compare in beauty with the Inland Sea of Japan, that strip of water extending for over two hundred and forty miles between the main island of Japan and its smaller neighbor, Shikoku, to the south. It begins at Kobe on the east and continues to Shimonoseki on the west, and it varies in width from a strait barely wide enough for ships to pass to a sea as much as twenty miles across.

Travelers on the large trans-Pacific boats, bound from Yokohama or Kobe to Shanghai, are enthusiastic over the beauty of this body of water, but to see and appreciate "Seto Uchi," as it is known by the Japanese, one should take one of the smaller boats of the Japanese lines which ply from Kobe to Shimonoseki or to Beppu; for these boats go in and out between the smaller islands, into the picturesque little harbors and inlets, giving the passengers an unexcelled opportunity to enjoy the scenery.

By all means select a moonlight night for this trip. Leaving Kobe in the early afternoon, one is fascinated with the shipping of this busy port, and with the picturesque junks which so plentifully dot the waters. But soon one enters the Akashi Channel, with the pine-clad shores and sandy beaches of Suma. About sunset one comes in sight of the precipitous rocks of Kanakei, and after that one passes by rocky pine-clad islands. The sunset is exquisite, with a crimson sky against which lavender tipped islands and small boats with silver sails pass by in rapid succession. About nine the boat makes a brief stop of Takamatsu; and, almost as you leave the moon rises behind you, changing the black, mysterious, forbidding shapes of islands, punctuated here and there by sparkling lights, into a landscape of silver and bluish gray. As the moon rises higher, each conical island becomes tipped with silver, each terraced rice field a little square of light, while on the shore every temple roof is likewise limned with silver, and behind the boat a broad path marks the way to the moon. And so on through the night moves the little boat, each scene more lovely than the one before—fantastically shaped islands, draped with even more fantastically shaped pine trees, little clusters of lights marking the location of villages, occasionally a passing boat, but hardly a sound save the lapping of water. The most beautiful part of the Inland Sea is passed about midnight, and if one can, it is well to retire late.

When the smiling boy enters your cabin with breakfast next morning, an entirely new view greets you—a sky of pale amber against which mountainous islands of dull bluish gray appear, while on all sides rock white-sailed fishing boats. And, as the sun rises, the islands begin to take definite shapes, and jade green rice fields are seen in terraces, interspersed here and there by darker green pine forests. On the shore sleepy little villages nestle among the white beaches, and tiny wisps of smoke rise almost vertically from the houses, showing the beginnings of activity among the residents.

As the sun rises higher, shapes become definite, some of the mystery deserts the landscape, and, almost before you know it, the boat is tied up alongside the wharf at Beppu. In addition to your baggage, you take away something precious from the ship—a crowding company of beautiful memories.

A Curious Fact

It is a curious fact, of which I can think of no satisfactory explanation, that enthusiasm for country life, and love of natural scenery are strongest, and most widely diffused in those European countries which have the worst climate and where the search for the picturesque involves the greatest discomfort. Nature worship increases in an exact ratio with distance from the Mediterranean. The Italian and the Spanish have next to no interest in nature for its own sake. The French feel a certain affection for the country, but not enough to make them desire to live in it, if they can possibly inhabit the town. The south Germans and the Swiss form an apparent exception to the rule. They live nearer to the Mediterranean than the Parisians, and yet they are fonder of the country. But the exception, as I have said, is only apparent; for owing to their remoteness from the ocean and the mountainous conformation of the land, these people enjoy for a large part of each year a climate that is, to all intents and purposes, arctic.

In England, where the climate is detestable, we love the country so much that we are prepared, for the privilege of living in it, to get up at seven, summer and winter, bicycle, wet or fine, to a distant station and make an hour's journey to our place of labour. In our spare moments we go for walking tours, and we regard caravanning as a pleasure. In Holland the climate is far more unpleasant than in England and we should consequently expect the Dutch to be even keener country-fanciers than ourselves. The ubiquitous water makes it difficult, however, for season-ticket holders to settle down casually in the Dutch country-side. But if unsuitable as building land, the soggy meadows of the Low Countries are firm enough to carry tents. Unable to live permanently in the country, the Dutch are the greatest campers in the world.—ALDOUS HUXLEY, in "Along the Road."

Chinese Robe

Sky is a silken, Chinese robe,
With iridescent shade.
Of turquoise, rose and amber light,
In midnight blue brocade;

The moon, a lotus on the robe
Woven for our dreams,
With clouds as floating butterflies,
Who catch and bind the seams.

—KATHARINE ARMSTRONG ROSS, in *Westward.*

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A Nantucket Doorway: From a Painting by Miss Helen M. Butman

THE point might certainly be argued by one who knows his Nantucket, nook and cranny, in all seasons. Indeed, much might be said in favor of the crisp autumn weather when across the rolling sheep's commons the heather lies softly mauve and pink, the ivy and the sumac and all the underbrush loom a flaming red or tawny yellow. But probably the place is most delectable in the spring—just about now or a trifle later—when the hollyhocks and the climbing roses transform the prim gardens and the graceful doorways of this quaint island town.

Perhaps the artists appreciate it all most warmly. But plenty of other people revel in the narrow lanes with their unexpected twists and revealing corners; the entrancing back gardens; the gray and weathered houses, some with their little square fenced-in platforms, known locally as "walks," on their roofs for looking out to sea. One must explore on foot, in order to extract the most of enjoyment which the place affords. Nantucket was never meant for automobiles. They come too close to loiterers on the famous benches in the public square; and, indeed, all too frequently they clatter most inelegantly over huge cobblestones.

One who enjoys a prolonged walk might come upon this very house of Miss Butman's painting, for it stands not far from the center of the town. No wonder the artist was captivated. The doorway had dignity, it had proportion, it had distinct charm. Most of all, it had color. For the blinds were blue-green against the weather-beaten shingles, and rosy hollyhocks flanked the doorway itself. The antique lantern was a most interesting feature, and likewise the brass knocker in the shape of a full-rigged ship.

Quite the best of it is, too, that equally delightful glimpses of Nantucket architecture, Nantucket lure, await the responsive visitor in a score of narrow lanes—not just in this particular one. This is the precise season to go and see for oneself.

Philip Freneau's Dream

His poetic career had begun in college, where Madison, later to be President, was his room-mate. He had excelled in Latin and Greek, and he had dreamed of poetry over the volumes of the English poets, especially those of Pope and Gray. Before he was out of his teens he had written an epic. Poetry he determined should be his life-work. He surrendered himself to it with all the abandon of the adolescent. He thought poetry, he lived it, he dreamed of nothing else. And to his credit, though he faced all his life those conditions that drove the poetic completely out of Madison and all the other of his contemporaries, he remained to the end of his life, as best he could, unfalteringly true to the dream of his youth. Inferior as much of his poetic product is, we must remember always that he gave his generation at every crisis the poetry that generation best could understand.

He was born into an age and an environment almost utterly unpoetic. Early America had no time for the muses. He who sows the wilderness and hopes to reap the fruits of his toil can have no avocation; culture and the world of art forever must be to him a far-away dream. If in addition to this the sower has, as part of his religious creed, a contempt for the bright and the beautiful, there will be at least no written poetry. For two centuries America wrote her poetry in deeds. She was without artistic taste, without centers or standards of culture, and if we except the devotees of the sermon and the almanac, without a reading class. In the North the muses were the drudges of religious dogmatism; in the South they had been cast out by the practical goddess of affairs. The mother land furnished no inspiration; seldom in the history of poetry had the fire burned so low. Freneau in his apprentice days realized the difficulty. He wrote:

"There are few writers of books in this new world, and amongst them very few that deal in works of imagination. In a country which two hundred years ago was peopled only by savages and where the government has ever in effect been no other than republican, it is really wonderful that there should be any polite original authors at all in any line, especially when it is considered that according to the common course of things any particular nation or people must have arrived to or rather passed their meridian of opulence and refinement before they consider the possession of the fine arts in any other light than a nuisance to the community."

America before the Revolution was destitute of even the germs of an original literature, and yet Freneau, with his optimism and fervid republicanism, dreamed of an independent American literature. He saw it, however, only in a very distant future. . . . Before there could be an original American literature there must be some great primal impulse that should stir mightily the whole people, that should shake from their hands the old books and the old models, that should arouse them to a true realization of themselves, and that should clear the atmosphere for a new and broader view of human life.—FRED LEWIS PATTEE, in "Side-Lights on American Literature."

Munka

(Az es oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztust Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk forditása.

AZSOLTAROS igy énekelt: „Ez a nap az, a melyet az Ur rendelt; örvendezzünk és vigadjunk ezen!" Mily lelkesítő gondolat ez mellyel a napot megkezdhetjük: elsősorban mert elismeri Istent, az ember mennyei Atyját, mint minden jó Adóját; és azért is, mert magába foglalja a jónak jogosult elvárását! Annak elismerése, hogy minden nap Istené, óhajat kelt bennünk, hogy neki tetsző módon éljünk. Ha a napot ezen gyönyörteljes, menynyei inspirációval kezdjük meg, a felmerülő problémákkal kisebb félelemmel, kevesebb fáradsággal fogunk szembe állhatni; és kevesebb hibát fogunk tenni. Miután mi folytonosan gondolkozunk, arra kell ügyelnünk hogy helyesen gondolkodjunk; akkor szellemileg felmagasztalt öntudatunk gondolatainkat a helyes irányban fogja tartani. A Példabeszédekben ezt olvassuk: „Minden a te útaidban megismerd őt; akkor ő igazgatja a te útaidat." Isten megismerése bizalmat, derült kedélyállapotot, és sikeres munkásságot fejleszt ki; és ez a magatartás segit mindenkin kivül érintkezésbe jövünk.

Aki nem vágyódik szellemi vezetés után, mindennapi munkáját esetleg fárasztónak érezheti; amig azoknak, akik napjaikat a szellemi jó megértésével kezdik meg, ugyanaz a foglalkozás arra fog szolgálni, hogy megpróbálják, milyen helyesen, pontosan és hathatósan tudják a kérdéses munkát elvégezni. Az ilyen embernek a nap rövid és az igyekezet erőlködés nélküli lesz. Nem szabad hogy „megrestüljünk a jótéteményben."

Ez a szellemi látóképesség minket arra is képesit, hogy munkatársainkon nagyobb mértékben segithessünk és őket bátoríthassuk. Elfoglaltság, vagy munka ne jelentsen robotolást. Hogy annak fog-e látszani, az az illetőnek álláspontjától fog függni. Majdnem mindenféle munkát lehet érdekesnek látni; és ha az iránta való szellemi magatartásunk helyes, a munka maga oly simán és gyorsan fog menni, hogy a munkást is meg fogja lepni. Munka csak akkor lesz fáradságossá, ha a munkás sajnálja magát mert bizonyos fajta munkát kell végeznie, mert bizonyos embereknek vagy emberekkel kell dolgoznia, vagy ha esze csak a keresett összegen időzik.

Az örömteljesség igazi szelleme, mellyel a törvényes foglalkozások bármelyikébe belekezdünk, és a siker előérzete betölti és felmagasztalja gondolatainkat, úgy hogy a munka örömteljes éleménnyé válik. Az ilyen magatartás nem fáraszt ki minket úgy, mint az olyan munka, melyet csak kötelességből végezünk.

Mary Baker Eddy „Miscellaneous Writings"-ben (Vegyes Irások) foglalt „Improve Your Time" (Használd Fel Idődet) cimü cikkében ezt irja: „Az aki a jövőben sikeres akar lenni, használja ki jól a jelent." „Az időpazarlás három módjának egyike", igy irja, „csak mozgás munka helyett, semmire sem gondolva, vagy valami szórakozást tervelve." Az ilyen viselkedés se az embert nem elégiti ki, sem az elvárt eredményeket nem idézi elő. Igy folytatja: „Minden sikeres ember kemény munka útján lett azzá; a percek felhasználásával." Munka nem fáradságos ha vezető eszméje a munkás nemesitése, és a munka minőségének megjobbitása.

Ha mindennapi munkánkban nem találunk örömet, vizsgáljuk meg öntudatunkat hogy megláthassuk ott azt ami rossz. Mire gondolunk? Kit, vagy mit, szolgálunk? Ha gondosan megvizsgáljuk magunkat látni fogjuk hol kell a szükséges javitásokat megtenni. Hálásak vagyunk azért hogy munkaképesek vagyunk, és hogy van munkánk? Mily sokan fogadnák el örömmel állásunkat, az alkalmat áldásnak gondolva! Nem mindég az állások, személyek, vagy körülmények felcserélésére, hanem az ezekre vonatkozó helytelen gondolkozásunk megváltoztatására van szükségünk, hogy életünket meggazdagíthassuk. Talán eddig meg voltunk elégedve avval hogy lassacskán baktattunk; vagy talán szerettünk volna bizonyos körülményeken javítani, de valamely ok miatt azt gondoltuk hogy erre nem voltunk képesek. Minden ami érdemes, erőkifejtésbe kerül. Senkinek sem kell haladásában megállnia. Manapság számos út és mód áll azoknak rendelkezésére akik magukat mindennapi munkájukra jobban ki akarják képezni. „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 326-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt irja: „Helyes szándékkal dolgozva és imádkozva Atyád meg fogja nyitni az utat." A Krisztusi Tudomány követői bebizonyitották, hogy az isteni Tudomány minden helyes törekvésnek megnyitja az utat.

Jól elvégzett munka nagyobb alkalmakra vezet. Lehet a legegyszerűbb vagy a legnagyobb munkát jó kedélyjyel végezni, és a sikeres munkás élvezetet talál mindabban amit magára vállal. Nem mulasst el egy alkalmat sem hogy önnetlenséget, jóságot, szeretetteljes jóindulatot és gyengéd segitségre készséget fejezzen ki. Félelemnek, kétségnek, nehezteléssnek, emberi erőszakos akaratnak és ön-sajnálatnak nincs helyük az ő öntudatában. Saját üdvössége eléréséért dolgozik és erre mellékesen szomszédját is segiti. Boldog az ilyen ember és nagyon meg van áldva, mert folytonosan ezt mondhatja: „Ez a nap az, a melyet az Ur rendelt." Ő tehát örvendezni és vigadni fog ezen.

The Weird Statues on Easter Island

It is difficult to describe the weird spell of this barren island. One is instantly conscious of the difference between it and other human reliquaries. Chiefly it seems to lie in the fact that there is no dividing line between prehistoric past and the present. The old order has never given way to a new. Antiquity here is not something that one can study only across a chasm of centuries. It persists.

At the gates of Damascus a person thrills at the thought that he has turned back the calendar two thousand years. Here he does not need to turn back a calendar. In the ruined cities of the Khmers, of an evening when the moon is full and the loose-headed drums are sounding, the wanderer feels that the clock has stopped. On Easter he has the uncanny certainty that there never was any clock. . . .

Ahead rises the cone of Rano Raraku, cleft by some convulsion so that its seaside face is a perpendicular precipice nearly a thousand feet high, formidable and menacing. The spectacle of this great wall is in itself an awesome thing to travelers who have known the endless flatness of the Pacific. But one speedily forgets it as one comes closer to the west slope and sees the sphinx-like images rank on rank, carrying on, as they have carried on for hundreds of years, their inspection of the empty landscape and the interminable sea.

At first sight their vertical black lines against the yellow green of the grass-covered slope suggest an irregular and badly broken barrier zoning the crater. From closer at hand, when their size becomes more evident, they seem like the ruined columns of some vast work like the temple of justice at Palmyra. Then one comes squarely under the hill and sees faces peering at one from a hundred angles—faces that express plainly an annoyance at one's past and a lack of hope in one's future. . . .

How did they come here? What engineering genius worked out a plan for their transportation? What great organizer massed the manpower that put his plan into execution?

The carving of the statues is in itself enough of a puzzle but after all a matter whose details may be worked out by those who understand sculpture. The engineering problems are far removed from a world of power machines and derricks and winches. The largest of these great monoliths weighs something more than forty tons—the smallest of them twenty tons—and in this treeless land must have been moved without rollers by the crude strength of bare brown arms.

Wherever one turns on Easter—from Rano Kao on the southwest corner to the eastern headland and from there to the tall peak of Rano Aroi on the north—one finds these images.—ROBERT J. CASEY, in "Easter Island."

Contrasts

Forte:
When rocks are glistening white
with sun and snow,
And crackling laughter ripples down
bent boughs
Of spruce and maple, whipping
winds arouse
A crisp delight where russet oak
leaves blow.

Pianissimo:
How strangely delicate with every
breeze
Comes the faint hum of azure wings
again
As through swift-gleaming strands
of sun-lit rain
Soft, timid colors creep on whispering trees.

—LOUISE BURTON LAIDLAW, in *The North American Review.*

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist sang, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." What an inspiring thought with which to commence each day: first, in that it recognizes God, man's heavenly Father, as the Giver of all good; and, too, that it includes right expectation! Recognizing each day as belonging to God creates a desire to live it to His pleasing. When one begins the day with this joyous heavenly inspiration, the problems encountered are met with less fear, less fatigu., and fewer mistakes are made. As one is always thinking, he needs to watch and see that he is thinking rightly; then his spiritually uplifted consciousness will keep his thought flowing in the right direction. In Proverbs we read, "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Acknowledging God promotes confidence, cheerfulness, accomplishment; and this attitude benefits all whom we meet.

To one not seeking spiritual guidance, the daily pursuits may appear to be tedious; while to another who has started his day with spiritual vision, the same vocation may appear as an opportunity to see how accurately, promptly, and efficiently the given work can be done. To him the days will seem short and the effort unlaborious. One should "not be weary in well doing."

Then, too, this spiritual vision enables one to afford greater assistance and encouragement to coworkers. Employment or work should not denote drudgery. Whether or not it appears to be drudgery will depend upon the view of the one doing it. Almost any kind of work can be regarded as interesting; and provided there is the right attitude of thought it will go along so smoothly and quickly as to surprise the performer. Work becomes laborious when the doer pities himself because he has a certain kind of work to do, has to work for or with given individuals, or dwells only upon the amount earned.

The true spirit of joy with which one enters into any legitimate occupation, and the anticipation of achievement, fills and uplifts thought so that work becomes a happy experience. Such performance does not weary one as does work done simply because it is a duty.

In an article entitled "Improve Your Time" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "If one would be successful in the future, let him make the most of the present." One of "three ways of wasting time," she says, is "mere motion when at work, thinking of nothing or planning for some amusement." This attitude neither satisfies the individual nor accomplishes required results. She continues, "All successful individuals have become such by hard work; by improving moments." Work is not laborious when it is done with a right motive t improve both the worker and his doing of the work.

If our daily task is not a joyous experience, let us look into our consciousness and see what is wrong there. What are we thinking? Who or what are we serving? A careful survey will tell us where we can make the necessary corrections. Are we grateful that we are able to work, and that we have work to do? How many would gladly accept our position and feel blessed with the opportunity! It is not always the changing of positions, persons, or circumstances which is needed to enrich our experience, but the changing of our wrong thinking about them. Perhaps we have been satisfied to plod along; or we may have had a desire to better certain conditions, but for some reason felt that we could not do so. Everything worth while requires some effort. No one need stand still. There are many ways and means today whereby one can better equip oneself for his particular occupation. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326), "Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way." Christian Scientists are proving that the understanding of divine Science opens the way to every right endeavor.

Work well done leads to greater opportunities. The simplest or the greatest task can be done cheerfully, and the successful worker finds pleasure in all that he undertakes. He loses no opportunity to express unselfishness, goodness, loving-kindness, and tender assistance. Fear, doubt, resentment, human will, and self-pity have no room in his consciousness. He is working out his own salvation, and incidentally is helping his neighbor to do the same. Such a one is happy and wonderfully blessed, and can continually say, "This is the day which the Lord hath made." He "will rejoice and be glad in it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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Publisher Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (306kc-368m)

5:00 p. m.—Mildred Bergonzoni, concert pianist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 Billal Kaplan, popular pianist.
5:40 "Children's Mission to Children," Mrs. Endicott P. Saltonstall.
5:45 Robert Gibb, baritone.
6:00 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:15 Raffelle Martino's Concert Ensemble.
6:29 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Dunlop Quarter Hour; popular.
7:00 "Notes of a Musical Traveler"; Moses Smith, critic; Adelle Alberta, soprano; Yves Chardon, cellist.
7:30 Organ and soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Snow Village."
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & F. Gypsies Orchestra; Bernt Balchen, speaker; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, "Parade of the States": "Arkansas"; Southernaires; McCravy Brothers; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "National Economy Program as It Affects the Merchant Marine," Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon.
10:30 NBC, "A Financial Program for the Present Crisis," the Hon. Alfred E. Smith.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 "Who's News Today?"
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, "The Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, "Stebbins Boys."
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings"; orchestra.
8:15 Ginger Boys: orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry program: George Olsen's Orchestra; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta, soloist.
10:00 "The Condition of the Commonwealth," Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes": Frank Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Earl Hines's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; popular.
5:30 "Musical Cameo"; salon group.
5:45 "The Broadwayites"; popular.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Captain Phineas Whopper."
6:20 "Musical Brevities": Leo Litwin, pianist.
6:25 "Broadway News."
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu—the Magician."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Maxwell House Orchestra; Lanny Ross, tenor.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Bath Club Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafters: concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, International Revue: soloist; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Billy Losser and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Don Redmanje Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Madriguera's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Snooks Friedman's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 Baseball scores.
6:35 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Piano Moods": Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:30 Big Brother presents Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Muscanto String Trio.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 "Hawaiian Echoes."
9:00 Petite Symphonic: Robert Brunton, conductor and soloist, using $75,000 Stradivarius violin.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Jay Popsy and his orchestra.
5:30 Vaneva Milne, soprano.
5:45 Betty Brooks, "blues" singer.
6:00 "Garden of Song," with Evelyn Ford.
6:15 Ray Adams, "One Man Band."
6:30 David Zangwill, baritone.
6:45 "Village Station Agent": skit.
7:00 Bergeron duo; instrumental.
7:15 Baseball scores; studio program.
7:45 "Song pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
8:15 Frank Decker; songs.
8:30 Orchestral program.
8:45 Popular vocal program.
9:00 Herb Jenkins and his orchestra.
9:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—News; music; business news.
10:00 a. m.—Ruth Moreland, contralto.
10:30 a. m.—Stock markets; records.
10:45 a. m.—Musical programs; talks.
12:00 noon—Stock markets.
12:05 p. m.—"Flying Fingers."
12:20 p. m.—"Business Outlook."
12:45 p. m.—Soloist; Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:00 p. m.—Andover-Newton Period.
3:20 p. m.—Closing stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; readings from the Bible and authorized works of Mary Baker Eddy.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—WBSO Male Quartet.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Fireside Poetry Club.
4:30 p. m.—Corea's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC Programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 "Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Boston School Committee: "Building Character in English Class."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
3:45 p. m.—CBS, National Convention of Parent-Teachers' Association, Minneapolis.
4:45 p. m.—Tommy Christian's Palisades Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

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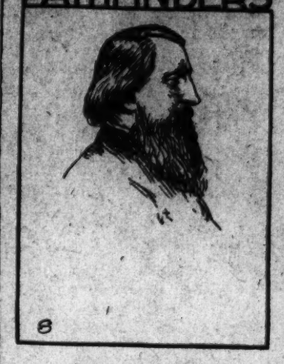


Charles Ellet
1810—1862

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Penn's Manor, Penna. Brought up on a farm. In his studies his great love for mathematics placed him far ahead of the school requirements and inspired him to go to Paris, where he studed engineering at the Ecole Polytechnique.

On his return to the United States suspension bridges seem to have been his special hobby. He built the first bridge across the Niagara below the falls, and at Wheeling, W. Va., he built over the Ohio River what was then the largest single span bridge in the world; but previous to these in 1841-42 he constructed across the Schuylkill River at Fairmont, Penna.

The first wire suspension bridge in America.

In Lighter Vein

The Dude

Rastus and his wife were preparing for the plantation festivities. He finished dressing and, standing aside, asked Mandy how he looked. Proudly surveying him from head to foot, she said: "Ah jes' doan see whah y'all doan lak to go to pahties, Rastus. You looks good in shoes!"

The Exception

"I tell you, gentlemen," exclaimed the open-air orator—"and the experience of a lifetime confirms my statement—that if you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself!"

"How about getting your hair cut?" asked a man in the crowd.—*Montreal Star.*

The Compliment

Sister: "George declares I have a perfect rosebud of a mouth."

Brother: "A beautiful compliment, indeed, considering rosebuds are usually closed."

Never Mind!

Mrs. Newriche (on her first crossing): "What's the matter, Captain?"

Captain: "The rudder's broke."

Mrs. Newriche: "Oh, that's all right: it's underneath, isn't it? Nobody will notice it."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Earnest" in II Corinthians v: 5 (S. R.)—The word here translates the Greek ἀρραβών (arrhabon), "a pledge," applied to a part of the purchase money given in advance as security for the rest. In some sections a transaction may be tentatively closed by a payment of "earnest money," which is applied on the total purchase price when the final papers are drawn and passed. It is given as evidence of the purchaser's good faith to complete his side of the transaction and is, of course, subject to forfeit.

Sanctuary—*Sangk'-tu-ay-ry* (first *a* short as in *sat*, *u* "quick-long" as in *unite*, second *a* "quick-long" as in *mandate*). Not *sangk'-choo-er-y.*

Plague—*Plage* (*a* long as in *late*). *Pleg* (with short *e*), though common in some places, is regarded as colliquial or dialectical.

Hearken—*Hahr'-k'n* (*a* as in *arm*).

Multifarious—*Mul-tih-fay'-rih-us* (first *u* short as in *up*, each *i* short as in *it*, *a* long as in *face*, second *u* clipped as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *mul-tih-fer'-ih-us.*

Nonentity—*Non-en'-tih-ty* (all vowels short). Not *nun-en'-tuh-ty.*

Distinct—Be sure the last *t* is heard.

Sentient—Preferably three syllables, *sen'-shih-ent* (first two vowels short, third clipped as in recent).

Ptolemy—*Tol'-e-my* (*o* short, *e* "quick-long" as in descend).

Tributary—*Trib'-u-tay-ry* (*i* short, *u* and *a* "quick-long"). Not *trih'-bu-ter-y.*

Forever—The *o* is sounded short as in *fox*, not with the circumflex or caret value as in *for*. Inasmuch as the sound of *ah* approximates the short *o*, perhaps the phonetic respelling may help, *fahr-ev'-er.*

Ultimately—*Ul'tih-mayt-ly* (*u* and *i* short, *a* "quick-long"). Not *ul'-tih-mut-ly.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS nothing for a man to hold up his head in a calm; but to maintain his post when all others have quitted their ground, and there to stand upright, where all other men are beaten down—this is divine and praiseworthy.

—SENECA

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mother Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Henry, Tenn.

IN THIS little village an unusual "moving picture" was enacted early last fall, a picture which wasn't filmed, but which deserved to be.

The scene was a cotton field with the bolls bursting with their wealth of snowy glory, but on the afternoon in question an observer would have been astonished to see that not Negroes—and not men—bent in the blazing sun to lift the white fluff.

A widow with five children owned this small field of cotton which was ready for picking and the proceeds of which were badly needed. The little ones worked after school but small fingers and small bodies were unequal to the task, and the mother had many other duties.

One observing neighbor woman spoke of the plight of this mother to another. They realized that if rain should come the bursting bolls would be beaten to the ground and partially, if not entirely, ruined. Word went around to a few others and immediate action was pronounced necessary. So, 13 of the little village's women gathered one afternoon and, armed each with a gunny-sack in lieu of the regular cotton-picking sack, started up and down the rows, leaving them clean. When the evening coolness came and it was time to quit, only a few rows were left which the children could easily manage.

These women who had bent joyously over the task were all mothers, in fact, white-haired grandmothers were in the majority. The eldest, a youngster of 70, picked the most cotton, but each woman made a splendid showing.

The beauty of it was that these women didn't tell husbands, sons, or grandsons that the widow's cotton needed picking, and wasn't it too bad?—and all that. They just manned their gunny-sacks and braved the sun as it shines in Tennessee. They were not weary because they had found a fellow-being's need and fulfilled it, in the way it needed fulfilling with the means they had at hand.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The lowest temperature mark recorded in Texas during March was five degrees below zero, in the Panhandle section, while the highest reading was at Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande where it climbed to 102 degrees?

For the first time in history, a United States medal has been struck in platinum—it will soon be presented to President Hoover in connection with the Washington Bicentennial Celebration?

The most nearly perfect Gothic structure in the United States is considered to be the University Club Building in Chicago?

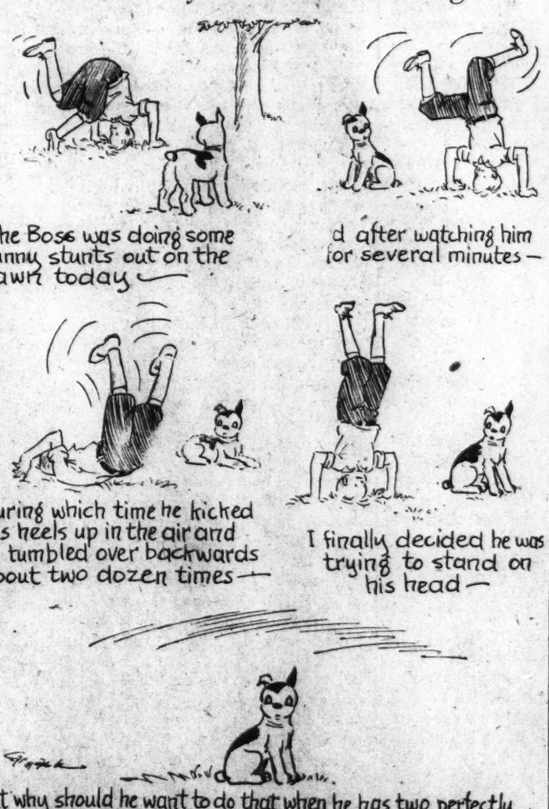
The Isle of Man is a separate British island, and is not considered a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain?

President Zamora, Spain's first President, receives approximately $9000 more a year in salary than President Hoover?

The Andes range in South America—4500 miles long—is the longest mountain range known?

Elevators in the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico descend 754 feet?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss was doing some funny stunts out on the lawn today—
During which time he kicked his heels up in the air and tumbled over backwards about two dozen times—
d after watching him for several minutes—
I finally decided he was trying to stand on his head—
But why should he want to do that when he has two perfectly good feet to stand on? That's what puzzles me—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 46

(Published May 2, 1932)

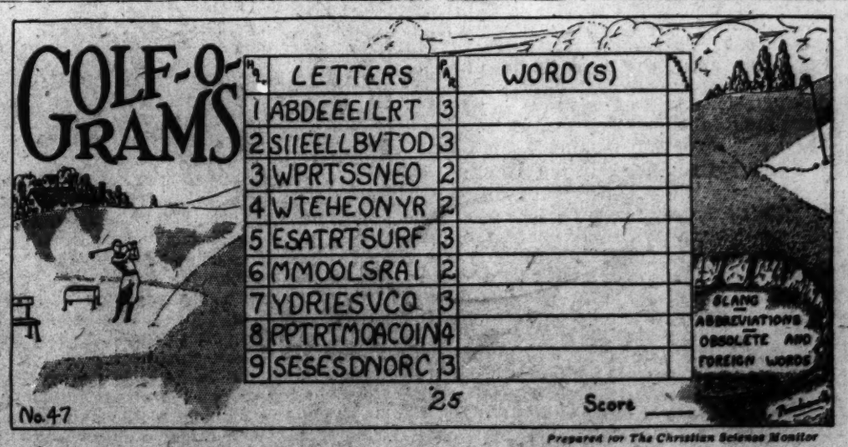
Winners:

Robert Franklin, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur A Siegler, St. Albans, N. Y.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	LLESDIFOCA	2	Coal-fields	3
2.	NNUSSTTEIO	2	Sunsetting	3
3.	TRRAFISAWD	3	First Award	3
4.	TTNRAERNSAP	3	Transparent	1
5.	YOOAANGDM	3	Monday Ago	2
6.	BBBNOYASD	3	Baby Bonds	2
7.	TTAAURNSER	3	Restaurant	1
8.	SFIETVEUNMI	2	Five Minutes	3
			Pumes Invite	
9.	TTTEEEBRIMS	2	Better Times	2
		23		14

NOTE: On Hole 1, Oxford gives "Coal-fields," accepted as one word.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Building on Gold

"MONEY is gold—and nothing else," boomed the elder Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan twenty years ago to the Pujo investigating committee of the United States House of Representatives. And this, according to reports, is the considered opinion today of the majority of the central bank executives of twenty-one countries who attended the annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel—notwithstanding that eighteen nations and dominions now are off the gold standard.

Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, president of the institution, said in a radiocast address, "Stabilization of the world's currency will be as indispensable after the world crisis as it was after the World War." And Dr. L. J. A. Trip, president of the National Bank of Holland, declared the gold standard "still must be considered to be the system offering the most reasonable degree of currency stability."

There has been much talk of the desirability of an international currency. Gold itself is normally this international currency, for so long as dollars, francs, pounds, marks, lire, yen, guilders, kroner, pesos, pesetas, drachmas can be translated into fixed amounts of gold they can be translated readily into each other.

The money most widely seen and used in modern nations, however, is not gold, but paper—bills and checks. And thereby hangs the tale that wags the dog. For this credit money amounts to many times the volume of gold in the world. It expands and contracts as gold would never do under any extremes of heat or cold. It represents the confidence of the world in the worth of its goods and its ability to sell them. It rises and falls with the rise and fall of business activity and of the general level of prices. Hence, many responsible men believe that central banks can influence the price level and business level through expansion or contraction of credit.

This is the significance of discussions last week in London when Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons urged a monetary conference between Great Britain and the United States, when Maj. Walter Elliot, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, said a move toward such coöperation would be welcomed, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated at a bankers' dinner that the British Government favors measures designed to raise the fallen price level.

This means the Bank of England will be moving in the same direction as is the Federal Reserve System in the United States in the latter's endeavor to restore a normal extension of business credit through the banks. Whether the collaboration involves a conference, such as now has been proposed by the Committee on Coinage of the United States House of Representatives, or merely consists in the two systems following the same general policy, it will be important, particularly if it enlists other central banks.

For in the present state of affairs one center cannot very effectively expand while another is contracting. As credit is the creature of confidence, it does not flourish in the midst of uncertainty. And the principal uncertainties of the moment are not so much of business as of politics, internal and international.

Hence the bankers who met at Basel seem to have been largely concerned with political and economic coöperation between the nations, for the degree of confidence shown in these relations affects the success of any efforts to build the desired quantity of credit on the world's supply of gold. The insistence upon the gold standard is understandable because to abandon it would be to introduce another uncertainty at the very foot of the column.

If any nation or group of nations is to have a "managed" currency in the interests of more stable values, it must manage more than gold, more than banks, more than goods; its people must wisely manage those political, economic and human relationships which are part of the basis of confidence. Accordingly as men and nations acquire greater confidence in themselves and each other will their money become more useful and their goods more valuable.

"A man may own all the money in Christendom, but he can't control it," was another of Mr. Morgan's declarations before the Pujo committee. But as the statesmen of finance learn more about money—and particularly as all learn more about the intangible qualities of which real wealth consists—they come nearer to being able to control its effects on the happiness and prosperity of all who use it.

Elevating the Upper Berth

AMERICA'S most famous bedtime joke, the upper berth of a sleeping car, is to pass into the archæological records. That at least is the implication of an article in the May issue of the Pullman News. The demands of decades of discomfort are to be heard. Folding mattresses are to permit the occupants to stand erect while removing their clothing—folding mattresses instead of folding passengers. The new berth is already in experimental service between the cities of Chicago and Detroit.

For those who never have taken a correspondence course in disrobing in an upper sleeping car berth the difficulties have been so great as to discourage night travel by train. But the upper berth, civilization's most uncivilized contribution to an age of progress, yet may live down its reputation. To be sure, a description of the new or de luxe upper berth does not entirely restore one's confidence, but it does promise a measure of relief from the contortions of the past.

The mattress folds up, it says, thus providing a "dressing platform" of the commodious dimensions of eighteen and three-quarters inches in length and thirteen and three-quarters inches in width. Not much room for any calisthenics, but ample for a well-rehearsed balancing act. With six feet and one and one-half inches from the floor of the platform to the roof of the car, the man of average height may indulge in a few minor toe-steps, but the six-footer undoubtedly will prefer to comb his hair in the ordinary way.

And to add luxury to the new upper berth it has been provided with a dormer window, from which the happy and contented passenger, freed from the strain of violent undressing, may better enjoy the dim outlines of passing oil tanks and a larger and more satisfactory atmospheric intake. It appears to be a considerable advance, and as such should be recognized by a resolution of thanks from members of the Amalgamated Association of American Upper Berth Acrobats who still may hope for the sleeping quarters provided by some of the larger European railway systems.

Can the Business Pump Be Primed?

HOW is business going to get started again on the upgrade? Will that mysterious "business cycle" rise again naturally after it has "touched bottom"? Or must governments and individuals give it an upward push? And what kind of a push will be effective? Those questions are close to the surface in every discussion of the present economic situation. More and more, as the period of stress has been prolonged, opinion has swung to the belief that a push or pushes would help—and can be given.

The gigantic relief proposals put forward in the last few days by Senator Robinson of Arkansas and President Hoover are expressions of this belief. While both provide for loans to aid agriculture and for advances to states to relieve unemployment, the core of each is a plan for federal financing of construction projects which would give men work—and wages with which to start a buying movement.

Many economists have declared that only a vigorous stimulation of purchasing power can soon reverse the course of business which has been following this vicious circle: decline in buying—curtailed production—lower wages and unemployment—a further check on buying. And they ask government to give the first and biggest push.

Early in the present session of Congress, Senator La Follette urged a $5,500,000,000 bond issue to build public works. Later, Senators Costigan and Bulkley joined him in a more moderate proposal, and former Governor Smith came out for something of the same kind. Serious objections were raised to those measures, chiefly on the ground that the issuance of more bonds would depreciate federal securities held as backlog by many banks which were then in a shaky position.

Success of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System and the Glass-Steagall Act in strengthening the banks have extracted most of the vitality from that objection. And other objections are removed by the insistence of both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hoover upon a balanced budget as a prerequisite to their programs. Moreover, both plans contemplate federal financing of "self-liquidating" projects, such as toll bridges or tunnels, and possibly model housing to supplant slums.

Mr. Robinson further safeguards his scheme by providing for amortization of the debt through special taxes. His plan calls for a $2,000,000,000 bond issue, while the President would have $1,160,000,000 furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction work.

It is argued in behalf of these proposals that many needed projects which would pay for themselves could be completed at present low costs while providing employment for 1,000,000 men and giving a decisive impetus to business recovery by swelling the reservoir of buying power. It is pointed out that construction of public works would not compete with other business, and that it would produce buying power without at the same time increasing the output of goods which can find no market.

The Robinson and Hoover plans are so much alike in essentials that there is hope of getting nonpartisan agreement on a compromise. In view of the fact that the decline in wage earners' buying power has been estimated at $18,000,000,000 while the annual national income is around $70,000,000,000, it may be argued that one or two billions is hardly a drop in the bucket. But they might provide just the drop needed to prime the pump of business recovery.

The time seems ripe for trying something of the kind. Certainly it would be far better for the Government to provide employment on useful projects than to give the same money away as alms for the unemployed, and that is a very possible alternative.

The Flu-Flu Bird

"WHY DO you always fly with your head looking backward?" asked a blue jay one afternoon as he sat alongside a strangely garbed songster on a swaying telephone wire.

"Oh, that's because I'm a flu-flu bird," quickly chirped the feathered stranger, according to a story that is going the rounds. "You see, I'm not so curious about where I'm going; I'm just interested in where I've been."

And whereupon the flu-flu bird spread his wings and with beak pointed backward, resumed his zigzag journey toward some pleasant land as yet undefined upon the horizon. It is to be hoped he reached his destination.

Of course, the flu-flu is only a mythical bird, and the colloquy on the wire is quite imaginary, but sometimes a mere fable may contain all the ingredients of a valuable object lesson.

To hold in view every milestone along the tortuous trail of yesterday, to indulge in gloomy reminiscences when the sky is ablaze with the promise of a golden day, is to be a captive of the past, and not a herald of the future.

Business today is adjusting itself to render a better service on a more equable scale; the old wasteful techniques give way to more intelligent effort and planning; extravagances and excessive organization are being crowded out by an awakened public opinion directed primarily to the improvement and safeguarding of government.

The flu-flu bird is intent only on where he has been, but the forward-looking eagle directs his eager wings to the crags of future achievement and is undismayed by the dark clouds that lie along the sky line of a distant past.

Danzig and the Journalists

THE unscrupulous newspaper rumors about the alleged Polish plan to seize Danzig, recently sold to millions of European readers as true, are a typical example of the most lamentable form of journalistic mischief-making.

For a number of years Polish war vessels were entitled to anchor in the harbor of Danzig. The Danzig Senate vetoed this right and was supported by the Danzig Commissioner of the League of Nations and by the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Polish Government contested the validity of the prohibition, which was to become effective on May 1, and it was conceivable that the Polish navy might refuse to obey it on the day appointed.

It did not. But the compliance of the Polish Government with the World Court verdict, so far from putting an end to the malicious rumors only incited the international scandalmongers to announce that a Polish coup d'état in Danzig had been avoided by a mere hairbreadth during the night of May 1.

What had actually happened was that some high-powered, headline-seeking correspondents went to Danzig determined to cover a spectacular annexation of the Free City—an event which they had imagined for weeks. Disappointed that it did not take place, they burned the cables with a description of how an attack on Danzig—which had never been planned—was narrowly escaped.

The foolish harmfulness of playing on the sensibilities of the German eastern frontier population by harping for weeks about a forthcoming imaginary Polish invasion is obvious. It is, unfortunately, not the first time that fear and hate-breeding journalistic scoops of similar nature have frustrated the prospects of genuine international rapprochement sought by responsible statesmen.

While sensation-seeking correspondents of foreign papers were adding to the tenseness of Danzig's atmosphere, Mr. August Zaleski, Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, are authoritatively reported to have been doing their best in a friendly talk at Geneva to improve relations between their respective countries.

But this improvement will find itself considerably postponed by the state of thought brought about by exaggerated reports of mutual hostility of Poles and Germans in Danzig. The Polish Government now feels compelled to bring the matter once more before the tribunal of the League of Nations, requesting it to investigate the libelous statements about the imaginary Polish aggression upon Danzig.

These proceedings are in order, but it is unfortunate that they should be necessary. For Europe is finding it sufficiently difficult to settle its existing problems without being burdened with fictitious grievances.

Singing in the Suds

SINGING in the bathtub has been a subject for song and story—yes, and for investigation by physicists. This fact is not to be wondered at. For who is there without a genuine personal concern in the matter? One may never have tried to mix the oil of tuneful gladness with the gratefully warm water of the morning tub. But he is in a small minority indeed who has not muttered at least the sentiment of Shelley's "Bird thou never wert," outside a bathroom door.

Either from the outside or the inside, most people have a very active interest in the bathroom ballad. So whenever someone attempts to penetrate the subtle relationship between soap and symphonies, a large and not inexperienced audience awaits his pronouncements. Now comes Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, associate professor of physics at the University of California, with the opinion that the acoustical properties of bathrooms are responsible for much community entertainment.

The question is not to be lightly dismissed. It is one not only of æsthetic, but of ethical and economical application as well. From the point of view of ethics it might be asked should not a bather consider it a duty not only to lift the bathroom ceiling, but also to let his listeners know that on certain nights he will render all-request programs—requests for songs, be it understood, to receive preference over those for silence. From the standpoint of economics it would seem advisable for someone experienced in research to determine whether or not a certain Chicago alderman was correct in asserting that singing prolongs the bath and wastes water.

Meanwhile it may be expected that every morn and every evening will be heard throughout the land the mighty chorus of soaking songsters. For if physicists can find no reason why a bathtub baritone should stop, it is almost certain that the vocalizers will not be discouraged by the doubtfulness of reasons for continuing. Song, they will say, is of the heart rather than of the head. No doubt many of them secretly feel that if Mendelssohn was accorded fame for his Songs Without Words they should at least be forgiven for their songs without reason.

Editorial Notes

Eggs are said to be so cheap that practically anything can be made out of them except a profit by the owner of the hens.

Keen for exercise? Try pushing a dull lawn mower around.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Economy That Is Extravagance—Russian Trade and Russian Recognition

THE State Department reports that it will have to discharge some 185 trained foreign service men if the McKellar resolution for a flat 10 per cent reduction in every appropriation bill should be passed. The War Department announces that at least 2000 officers, trained at heavy expense by the nation, must likewise go. The President remarked the other day that such legislation would compel the discharge of scientists from various bureaus of the Department of Commerce, some of whom, by discovery and invention, had already saved for the nation a thousand times the sum represented by their salaries.

Nothing seems simpler than a horizontal cut such as proposed by the Tennessee Senator. No easier way of getting a reputation as a stern and determined economist could be devised than pushing such a measure. Opposition to it will be decried by the public as proceeding from the desire of individuals to hold their jobs, or of department heads to maintain their personnel. But it not only does not save all that appears at first sight, but it may conceivably cause, here and there, a loss which will more than offset all the saving.

Officers of the army and navy are educated at heavy public expense. What could seem less intelligent than to discharge from the public service several thousand of these trained men, and meantime keep the academies at West Point and Annapolis actively engaged in turning out new ones to take the place of the experienced ones who encounter discharge.

If Congress wants to be logical in its economies it might close the two academies until public finances are adjusted. If this would be rough on the cadets, it would still be preferable to the sacrifice of men in the service, out of touch with civilian life and, for the most part, with wives and children.

In the Department of Commerce are a large group of scientifically trained men whose task it is to aid in the development of American trade, in the discovery and utilization of raw materials, in the development and exploitation of the natural resources of the country. To cripple their service at a time when business and industry in the United States are at their lowest ebb is something like denying food to a starving man by way of restoring his strength.

I quite understand the force of the plea against growing bureaucracy. I know that the prodigious proportions of the new Department of Commerce building have aroused senatorial critics to pronounce the department overgrown and the home of innumerable tax eaters and drones. But I apprehend that, at the proper moment, Secretary Lamont will present a record of material achievement on the part of his staff of research workers that will embarrass the politicians who seek to put them out of business.

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Prophecies of the early recognition of Russia by the United States are very widely heard around the national Capitol nowadays. The expectation proceeds from the almost complete cessation of American trade with Russia—trade which in ten months of 1930 amounted to $102,800,000, fell to less than half of that in the year succeeding and has been steadily falling ever since. Newspapers throughout the United States and a distinguished few of the statesmen at Washington ascribe this loss of Russian trade to American refusal to recognize the Soviet Government. But is this really the cause?

Russia was not recognized by the State Department in 1930 when the greatest volume of trade between the two countries was rolled up. Nothing unfriendly was done by the Washington Government the next year when that trade was cut in half. But in 1931 American manufacturers were beginning to feel the pinch of the depression. They cut down the volume and the duration of the credits they were willing to extend to Russia. Coincidently the German Government established guarantees on long-term credits granted by German manufacturers to Russian customers. If the customer cannot pay, the German exporter can look to his home government for indemnity. In 1931 business between Germany and Russia reached approximately $200,000,000.

An attempt to base Russian recognition upon a solicitude for the revival of trade with Russia, is almost as foolish as to base nonrecognition on the fact that Russia has not paid her debts. Too many countries of the world are in a like position of financial distress to make the case tenable against Russia alone. The one valid reason for holding the Soviet Government at arm's length is the opinion that it would gladly use any power it might in any way gain for the overthrow of the United States or any other capitalistic government. Until assured that such is not the basic Bolshevist purpose the United States will struggle along without closer relations.

Books of Current Interest

Mexico and the United States

American Foreign Policy in Mexican Relations, by James Morton Callahan. New York: Macmillan. $4.

PROFESSOR CALLAHAN has not written "just another history" of the stormy relations between Mexico and the United States. In a field plethoric with treatises of varying merit his volume achieves noteworthy distinctions of its own. Perhaps one of the best technical improvements is the manner in which the author has treated the human actors in the story. Though fully aware of the social and economic factors that have influenced the course of diplomatic trends in the United States and Mexico, Professor Callahan has properly emphasized the human elements by giving adequate background pen pictures of presidents, diplomatists, military officers and others whose training, prejudices and personalities were to color the manner in which they put policies into practice.

Professor Callahan is a careful, objective and sound scholar. His documentation is impressive and his personal detachment, in a technical sense, is evident throughout. Yet he is not the slave of his documents, nor the slave of a method which has ruined the attempts of some of his predecessors in the field. The work is not only readable but sympathetically presented. Though the author's primary aim has been to set forth the factors which have gone into the formulation of American policies toward Mexico and to trace the history of their execution, he has been able to present, clearly and sympathetically, without sacrificing his objectivity or scholarship, Mexico's side of the picture. Professor Callahan's volume lends color to the assertion that the presentation of facts without bias, one way or the other, will often bring about a deeper and better understanding of another people than the works of those whose primary goal is the cultivation of friendly relations.

Though there is no special pleading, the author has used a device which may or may not indicate his own opinion on the Mexican policies of Washington. In the latter part of the work, describing the policies of Wilson and his successors, the author frequently refers to and quotes from editorials in The Nation. Since these are generally adversely critical of Washington, and there are no corresponding quotations from the conservative press, the reader may perhaps assume that The Nation's opinions are also the author's.

From the evidence presented it is difficult for the reader to do aught but side with the critics of American policy in regard to Mexico. It is evident from almost every page that the dominant attitude in Washington and in the thought of the American actors in this long-drawn-out diplomatic drama, has been that Mexico was a backward nation, at times really beyond the pale of civilization, and much in need of paternal leadership and tutorial discipline. Conversely, it is implied that "manifest destiny" and other rationalizations of the sort thrust on the United States the rôle of tutor and guide. Even Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan, from whom a very different attitude was expected, do not escape from this criticism. In fact, their Mexican policies are among those most subject to disapproval. They lectured and cajoled Mexico and the Mexicans as though they were disobedient, wayward and ill-mannered orphans. Much of the real anti-American opinion in Mexico dates from the Vera Cruz, Villa and Carranza policies of Wilson.

It was only, according to Professor Callahan, when Dwight W. Morrow first went to Mexico, after steeping himself in Mexican history and economics, that the United States began to change its tune and tone in Mexican relations. Mexico was treated as an equal, sympathetically, and with some of the refinements of international etiquette so long absent in Mexican-American diplomatic intercourse. Professor Callahan emphasizes Morrow's technique and the immediate improvements it brought. The secret lay in the Ambassador's fundamental assumption that the Mexicans were like other human beings, and needed not lecturing, but sympathy and courtesy. When understanding entered American diplomacy with Mexico much of the friction disappeared.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Rubber on Rails

THE pneumatic-tired railroad coach which made a trial trip from Cleveland to Akron and return this week may easily prove a forerunner of a new era in rail comfort. Trunk lines are speeding up their schedules. Palace car builders are getting away from stereotyped interiors. The pounding of steel wheels on steel rails may ultimately be outlawed as needless.

Railroads in general have been slow to copy devices which give their competitors advantages in the race for business. Be the reasons what they may—and some of them are obvious enough—rail lines have suffered by the motor industry's avid adoption and improvement of such things as rubber tires, lighter engines, less rigid schedules, better coach construction and other factors. A liberal public attitude toward the use of highways is part of the story.

Tires of rubber, and particularly air-inflated tires, have played a large part in a transportation revolution. If railroads can make use of them, as recent experimentation indicates they hope to, some check may be put on the trek of passengers from rail to highways.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Banks Still Hoarding

WIDESPREAD dissatisfaction with the manner in which the banks are resisting the Federal Reserve policy of credit expansion is beginning to develop. . . .

A few months ago the banks were in desperate straits. People were withdrawing their money for hoarding. Banks were failing at an astounding rate. A plea for help went up from the bankers to Congress. Immediate action was taken on the recommendations of President Hoover. The public was induced to restore hoarded money to bank deposits. Now the banks are in a liquid position. The failure epidemic is ended, and the Federal Reserve banks are doing their utmost to force their members to adopt a more liberal policy in extending loans to the public and making new investments.

Improvements may be noted in a few spots, but for the most part the banks have not responded to the credit expansion program. They are hoarding the money which the public and the Government has made available to them for the benefit of the country. During the last three weeks the Federal Reserve banks have purchased government bonds valued at about $306,000,000, giving member banks currency for them. It is reported that at least $150,000,000 of that sum is lying idle in the vaults of member banks because they refuse to pass on to the public the benefits of loosened credit.

Leading bankers in Wall Street have been in conference with Federal Reserve officials, and it is hoped that some concrete developments may result. The public is waiting anxiously to see what action the banks will take. If this credit expansion movement fails, it will bring in its wake a new wave of hoarding, and the banks will be in a worse situation than before. These financial institutions should realize that they are on trial.—*Washington Post.*

The Right Stand

THE President has done good service to the country and to the veterans as well in vetoing a measure granting 367 pensions. He based his action on the ground that many of them were undeserving and others vitiated by fraud.

In one instance the applicant had been discharged without honor because of chronic alcoholism. In another the applicant was a widow whose husband had served in the army but eight days and had no disability whatever relating to the service. . . . These are examples of the character of many of the claims

The liberality the nation has shown the veterans has left no doubt of its readiness to give to the limit of its ability to worthy claimants. But the pension rolls of the Civil War, owing to the cowardice of Congress, developed shocking scandals. There was shameful exploitation of the Treasury for men who had no claim whatever upon the generosity of the taxpayers. And there is no way now to foretell the nature or extent of demands for increase in the appropriations for the millions called to the colors in the World War.

It is certain that they will tax the resources of the nation, which is reason enough to begin now to take a firm stand against such illegitimate claims as those with which the Civil War pensions reeked.—*Baltimore Sun.*